December 1, 1768. NUMB. 2084.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

## The ANATOMIST. Number XIII.

*Thou art ſnared with the words of the mouth.* SOLOMON.

IN my laſt number, it hath been ſhewn (by arguments which I think all the *Whigs*, and *Kickers*, and *Centinels*, and *Remonſtrants*, on this continent, will not be able to invalidate) that a Church eſtabliſhment, and Eccleſiaſtical Courts, having juriſdiction over the laity, cannot, by the common law of *England*, be introduced into *America*, in the perſon of a Biſhop; and it hath been my good fortune to be able to confirm this doctrine by the authority of ſome gentlemen, who have long been deemed *oracles of the law*, and champions for the *good old cauſe*, among the *Preſbyterian party*. To what purpoſe, then, all the noiſe that has been made on this head, and the pains that have been taken by theſe gentlemen, and their adherents, to perſuade the people of theſe colonies, that the introduction of Biſhops into *America*, would neceſſarily introduce arbitrary Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and lead to a general eſtabliſhment of the Epiſcopal Church here? Could any thing more be meant by this, than to alarm and impoſe on weak minds? Can it be ſuppoſed poſſible, that ſuch writers ſhould believe themſelves, when they aſſert tenets ſo directly contrary, not only to the known conſtruction of all law, but to their own avowed principles on every other occaſion? Or can they mean any thing more, than to oppreſs and bear down the *Church*, by preventing her from obtaining her juſt and eſſential rights, that they may the more eaſily erect a dominion of their own?

But it may be anſwered, that tho' theſe writers have ſuggeſted their fears, that the aforeſaid grievances would accompany, or ſoon follow, the ſettlement of a Biſhop in *America*, yet it is no where ſaid by them, that the Biſhop would derive his powers from the common law.

True it is, that thoſe writers, and particularly the *Centinel*, have contented themſelves with ſpreading fears and alarms in general, as the eaſieſt way of carrying their ends; and do no where give us the particular grounds of their fears. Had they done this, they would have ſhewn themſelves men of candor; the anſwer would have been eaſy; and I ſhould not have been under the neceſſity of conſidering every poſſible ground of apprehenſion, in order to quiet them. But this taſk, hard as it is, I have been obliged to undertake, for the ſake of truth, and an injured Church; and I propoſe to compleat it with the utmoſt ſincerity and fairneſs.

It hath been already ſaid, that there are only the following ways, in which a Biſhop can be inveſted with the *apprehended* powers. He muſt derive them from the *common law*, or from *ſtatute law*; or judges will be intimidated to wreſt the preſent laws in a Biſhop's favor; or ſome new law will be made by the parliament, or by the colonies. Theſe are all the ways that have been ever ſuggeſted, or which I think can poſſibly be conceived. If the *Centinel* can name any other, I ſhould think myſelf indebted to him for the intelligence.

The common law, I believe, from what has been ſaid, is now out of the queſtion. Let us come to ſtatute law. And here the ſame gentlemen that aſſiſted me before, ſhall ſpeak for me again. For ſometimes, *argumentum ad hominem*, is the beſt that can be uſed; and no men can be better condemned, than out of their own mouths.

The *Independent* Reflector aforeſaid, ſays---that the only arguments that can be offered, with the leaſt plauſibility, in favor of an extenſion of the *Engliſh* Church eſtabliſhment to *America* (without which Dioceſan Epiſcopacy, Eccleſiaſtical Courts, &c. are chimæras) muſt be founded on the *common law*, or the act which eſtabliſheth the Epiſcopal Church in *South-Britain*, previous to the *Union-Act*. Having diſpatched what relates to the common law, as in my laſt, this writer proceeds as followeth;---taking along with his own arguments, thoſe of Mr. *Hobart*, in his *Second Addreſs to the Epiſcopal ſeparation in New-England*, who is complimented with the title (and perhaps truly) of an ingenious gentleman.

"The act we are now diſputing about, was made in the 5th "year of *Queen* ANNE; and is intituled, *An act for* SECURING "*the Church of* England, *as by law eſtabliſhed*. The occaſion of "the ſtatute waſ this. The parliament in *Scotland*, when treating "of an *Union* with *England*, were apprehenſive of its endangering their Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. *Scotland* was to have "but a ſmall ſhare in the legiſlature of *Great-Britain*, &c.--- "The *Scots*, therefore, to prevent having their Eccleſiaſtical "eſtabliſhment repealed in a *Britiſh* parliament, where they "might be ſo eaſily out-voted by *Engliſh* members, paſſed an "act previous to the *Union*, eſtabliſhing the *Preſbyterian Church* "within the kingdom of *Scotland*, in perpetuity, and made this "act an eſſential and fundamental part of the Union, which "might not be repealed, or altered by any ſubſequent *Britiſh* "parliament. And this put the *Engliſh* parliament upon paſſing this act, for ſecuring the Church of *England*. Neither "of them deſigned to enlarge the bounds of their Eccleſiaſtical "conſtitution, or extend their eſtabliſhment further than it "reached before, but only to *ſecure* and *perpetuate* it in its preſent extent. This is evident, not only from the occaſion of "the act, but from the charitable temper the *Engliſh* parliament was under the influence of, when they paſſed it.

"The title of the act is exactly agreeable to what we have "ſaid of the deſign of it, and of the temper of the parliament "that paſſed it. 'Tis intituled, An act not for enlarging, but "for *ſecuring* the Church of *England*, and that not in the "*American* plantations, but as it is *now* by law eſtabliſhed, "which plainly means no more, than to perpetuate it within its "ancient boundaries.

"The *proviſion* made in the act itſelf, is well adapted to this "deſign; for it enacts, that the act of the 13th of ELIZABETH, "and the Act of Uniformity, paſſed in the 13th year of CHARLES "II. and all and ſingular other acts of parliament then in force "for the eſtabliſhment and preſervation of the Church of *Eng*"*land*, ſhould remain in full force for ever; and that every "ſucceeding Sovereign ſhould, at his coronation, take and ſub"ſcribe an oath, to maintain and preſerve inviolably, the *ſaid* "*ſettlement* of the Church of *England*, *as by law eſtabliſhed*, with"in the kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, the dominion of "*Wales*, and the town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, and the territories "thereunto belonging. This act doth not uſe ſuch expreſſions "as would have been proper, and even neceſſary, had the de"ſign been to have made a new eſtabliſhment, but only ſuch "as are propor to ratify and confirm an old one. The ſettle"ment which the king is ſworn to preſerve, is repreſented as "exiſting previouſly to the paſſing this act, and not as made by "it. The words of the oath are, *to maintain and preſerve inviolably the ſaid ſettlement*. If it be aſked, *what ſettlement?* The "anſwer muſt be, a ſettlement heretofore made and confirmed "by certain ſtatutes, which, for the greater certainty and ſecu"rity, are enumerated in this act, and declared to be unaltera"ble. This is the ſettlement the king is ſworn to preſerve, "and this ſettlement has no relation to us in *America*, for the "act which originally made it, did not reach hither, and this "act, which perpetuates them, does not extend them to us."

The writer then proceeds to ſhew, "that it is a miſtake to imagine the word *territories* (in the title of the act) was intended to comprehend the colonies, but only the iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, which were properly ſuch," territories depending on the immediate government of *England*, as fully ſatisfied the words in the ſaid title. "It is, ſays he, the invariable practice of the legiſlature, in every act of parliament, deſigned to affect us, to uſe the words *colonies* or *plantations*; nor is it to be ſuppoſed, that in ſo important a matter (as the extenſion of the *Engliſh* Church-eſtabliſhment, its Eccleſiaſtical laws, &c.) words of ſo direct and broad an intent, would have been omitted."

This reaſoning is ſufficiently concluſive; and certain it is, that no *Britiſh* act, ſince we had legiſlatures of our own, hath been conſidered to bind the colonies, unleſs they were expreſly named. Now, moſt of our colony-legiſlatures exiſted long before this act of Queen *Anne*. More than 60 years have ſince elapſed, and in no part of *America* hath ever this act been pleaded as the leaſt foundation for any Church eſtabliſhment; but wherever ſuch eſtabliſhment hath taken place, colony-laws have been made for that purpoſe.

If then, neither from this act, nor any other *Britiſh* ſtatute, the leaſt parochial eſtabliſhment, *tythe* or temporal advantage, can be claimed in favor of a Preſbyter of the Church of *England*, more than any other Preſbyter in the colonies; how could it be poſſible from *ſtatute law* to plead an eſtabliſhment of Dioceſan Epiſcopacy and Eccleſiaſtical Courts? No one believes this poſſible; nay, not even thoſe who at preſent think proper to alarm their followers with the notion of it.

Since then, neither *common* nor *ſtatute* laws that now are, nor any colony-law, can veſt *American* Biſhops with the powers in queſtion; all other ground of clamor muſt reſt in the imagination of theſe writers themſelves; and till they will favor us with the cauſe and nature of their apprehenſions, it will not be eaſy to remove them. Here then I might drop my pen, were it not on account of ſome well meaning people, who are impoſed upon by their crafty leaders, and on whoſe account, a few papers more may not be unneceſſary.

### POSTSCRIPT.

SINCE the above went to the preſs, I have ſeen a paper, called the *Centinel*, No. 20; which is the ſtrangeſt jumble of miſrepreſentation, and unworthy argument, that ever came from a writer, affecting candor. I ſhall ſubjoin a few remarks on ſome parts of it, for it is in general below notice.

He ſays, I have gone back to the firſt ſettlement of *New-England*, to find an apology for Dr. *Chandler*'s *Appeal*.---Now I ſaid at firſt, that if Dr. *Chandler* ſtood in need of any apology, he was able to make it for himſelf; that my deſign was of another nature; and that I went ſo far back, to ſhew what ſort of ſpirit the antagoniſts of the Church in *America* had poſſeſſed from the beginning; and that the few writers in behalf of the Church in the colonies, Dr. *C.* as well as others, had ever been acting on the *defenſive*, far from being aggreſſors in this, or any former diſpute. And I need not repent the ſhort review I took, as it has opened the eyes of many.

He ſays, "the neglect of a *New-York* hiſtorian to give due praiſe to one Miſſionary, is aſſigned by me as another cauſe of Dr. *Chandler*'s *Appeal*." I have indeed, as part of my plan, to ſhew the temper of our antagoniſts, convicted a *New-York* hiſtorian of palpable falſhoods, not only concerning one Miſſionary, but the Society in *England*, and many Miſſionaries; but ſaid not a word of this being the cauſe of Dr. *Chandler*'s *Appeal*.

He ſays further, "that I undertook to prove that Biſhops had no power to exerciſe diſcipline over the laity in matters derived to them from CHRIST." Now I have no where undertaken any ſuch thing, but appeal to every reader, whether I have not carefully diſtinguiſhed between the powers both of order and government, that are *eſſential* to the Epiſcopal office, as derived immediately from CHRIST, and thoſe adventitious powers derived from human laws. The former powers are what we have all along been contending for, as what our Church is entitled to in common with all others, whether lodged in *one*, or in *many*.

He ſays, "I confeſs Preſbyterian Paſtors to be Biſhops."---Now, I have ſaid, *they like to be ſo called*, but have confeſſed nothing in their favor. On the contrary, I have declared my belief, "that there has conſtantly been in the Church of CHRIST, a ſucceſſion of men, with power of ordination and government, ſuperior to Preſbyters."

He charges me with giving *Timothy* a Dioceſe, and then ſtripping him of it. My words are, that *Timothy*'s charge, which was *Epheſus more particularly*, "was not properly *Dioceſan*," as he was not reſtricted to exerciſe his office there only, "but might ordain and govern in the Church in general, for the more ſpeedy propagation of Chriſtianity." Theſe words were well weighed, and can be well defended. As to the ſneer about *Timothy*'s *non-reſidence*, it is too low even to provoke a ſmile; for when he went to diſtant places for the purpoſes of government in the Church, or for the ordination of Biſhops and Preſbyters, it no more diſſolved his particular connection with the *Epheſians*, or made him chargeable with *non-reſidence*, than our *would-be* Preſbyterian Biſhops, are chargeable with non-reſidence, and their connection with their congregations diſſolved, when they *gad about* to Synods and Preſbyteries, in diſtant places, and diſtant provinces, during long months, for the purpoſes of ordination and government in their way.

I have but a remark or two more. "The *Centinel*, ſays he, never contended that it is impoſſible for the Epiſcopal Miniſters to have primitive Biſhops;"---that is (as he explains it a few lines further) Biſhops, without the juriſdiction he elſewhere complains of; for that "in the paſſage referred to, he ſays not a ſingle word about ſuch juriſdiction."---

Surely this writer forgets his own words.---"Many members (ſays he) of the Epiſcopal communion, deteſt *ſpiritual domination*, and are as tenacious as others of their civil and religious liberty."---And then adds, "leſt theſe ſhould oppoſe the ſcheme of introducing theſe new maſters, they are amuſed with the falſe and inconſiſtent hopes of being intirely exempted from their juriſdiction."---Now I would aſk what juriſdiction can be here meant---but the ſpiritual domination juſt mentioned, and connected with the whole ſentence; that *domination* which laymen, tenacious of civil and religious liberty, would oppoſe? If this is not the juriſdiction the *Centinel* was complaining of, he has been complaining of nothing.

And now, tedious as the *Centinel* thinks I have been (tho' yet little more than half as tedious as himſelf) I have brought the matter to this ſhort iſſue; which if he evades, he will give me leave to uſe ſome of his own polite phraſes, and cry out in my turn, "egregious trifling, ſcandalous evaſion," &c.

1ſt, Either the juriſdiction he has been clamoring againſt, is what he confeſſes "eſſential to the office of Biſhops, and allowed ſo to be by every Chriſtian Church." And then let him give me a reaſon why the Church of *England* in *America*, may not have that juriſdiction, agreeable to her own way? Or,---

2dly, The juriſdiction he means, is that *adventitious* authority given to Dioceſan Biſhops by human laws. And then let him ſhew from what law that now is, ſuch juriſdiction can be derived to a Biſhop in *America*?

*** *Errat.* In laſt Anatomiſt, for "Matters of Tythes, Dilapidations, &c. read *Laws of Tythes*," &c.

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JOHN DUNLAP,

At the Neweſt Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, three doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

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* RICHARD HARRISON.

Philadelphia, November 28, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to THOMAS and DAVID POTTS, or to DAVID POTTS, late of this city, Merchants, are requeſted to pay the ſame, within one month after date, to LODOWICK SPROGELL (next door to Iſaac Jones, Eſq; Mayor of this city) who is empowered to receive the ſame; otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without further notice.

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SUPERFINE, middling and coarſe broadcloths, plains, coatings, ſtriped and blue duffils, naps, red and black, ſpotted and white ſwanſkins, red and white flannels, ſtriped linceys, 7-qr. 8-qr. 9-qr. and 10-qr. roſe blankets, 7-qr. and 8-qr. mottled rugs, 8-qr. and 9-qr. green rugs, ſtriped and plain cambiets, ſingle and double damaſks, black, blue and cloth-coloured calimancoes, ſhalloons, hair grazet, black hair pluſhes, cloth cardinals, mens and womens, youths and maids worſted hoſe, mens black and cloth coloured ſilk ditto, black, crow, blue and cloth coloured beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, flaſs and Turkey wove ſilk knee garters, an aſſortment of ribbons, black Engliſh taffeties, black and blue ell wide perſians, black half ell ditto, black, blue, white, pink and bluſh half yard ditto, black peelongs and ſattins, ducapes, black and cloth coloured paduaſoys, ſpotted and bordered bandanoe handkerchiefs, ſilk, lungee, romal, cotton romal, printed and check linen handkerchiefs, 6-qr. muſlin, ſilk and cotton gown patterns, black and cloth coloured cotton velvets, jeans and pillows, ſtriped cotton tapes, narrow ſhoe and broad quality bindings, ſilk ferrets, cotton counterpanes, Ruſſia drabs, brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, 3-qr. 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, Ruſſia diaper, German dowlas, hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, brown buckram, Engliſh and Flanders bed patterns, Wilton carpets, 7-8ths, yard wide and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, 11 nail and 3-qr. linen do. ſtriped cotton hollands, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, baſket and death head, ſcarf and beſt ſcarf buttons and twiſt, coloured and brown ſewing thread, Scotch ditto, paſteboards, maps, long pipes, ſciſſars and ſheaths, Barlow penknives, buck, ſham buck and white bone knives and forks, Pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, pins and needles, ſteel coffee mills, japanned bread baſkets, neſts of gilt trunks, ſnuff boxes, pearl and tortoiſeſhell coat buttons, horn coat and veſt ditto, gilt do. an aſſortment of Engliſh china, ſilver watches and watch ſeals, a few large looking glaſſes, Bateman's drops, Anderſon's pills, Daffy's elixir, &c. &c. &c. T. b. c. 6 W.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 17th of November, from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Saliſbury, and county of Lancaſter, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named CATHERINE M'PHERSON, about 25 years of age, of a very dark complexion, has black hair, which grows remarkably low on her forehead, much marked with the ſmall pox, of a grim look, a little ſtoop ſhouldered, thick and clumſy, takes ſnuff, has a ſcar on her arm, near her wriſt, and is flat footed; had on when ſhe went away, a ſhort gown, with red, blue and white ſtripes, a black and white ſtriped linſey petticoat, blue yarn ſtockings, a pair of brogue-toed ſhoes, made on a man's laſt, a coarſe ſhift, and 2 tow aprons, ſhe is ſuppoſed to have more with her; it is thought ſhe is gone to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ROBERT WHITEHILL. †

*By Captain* WATT, *arrived at Boſton from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

*WARSAW, Auguſt* 10.

IT is reported that the King of Pruſſia has made a propoſal to the Confederates of Cracow, by Baron Tanenzein, Governor of Breſlau, that the Diſſidents in Cracow ſhall have the liberty of retiring with their effects; and, we are informed, that his Majeſty is diſpoſed to grant them a detachment of Huſſars, to eſcort them from Cracow to the borders of Sileſia.

*Morato, in Corſica, Auguſt* 18. The day before yeſterday the French, who are in garriſon at Calvi, having taken the field, to the number of 800 men, together with 200 others whom they had in their pay, they marched along the Coaſt of the Gulph, as far as the tower of Saint Catherine, with four pieces of cannon, eight pounders, and whatever elſe was neceſſary for the throwing up of entrenchments, which they ſoon finiſhed, and planted their artillery very advantageouſly.---But, notwithſtanding all this, the flying ſquadron of our militia had the courage to go up to them, which occaſioned a ſharp ſkirmiſh, the tumult of which brought up, in leſs than half an hour, 600 men from Calenzana, Pino, and Lummio, who attacked the French with ſo much impetuoſity, that notwithſtanding their advantageous poſition, and the fire of their cannon, they were forced to quit their entrenchments, and in their retreat made no other reſiſtance than juſt to preſerve their artillery, which, on account of the marſhineſs of the ſoil, they would certainly have loſt, if two veſſels had not arrived in that inſtant, and taken it on board. Our people purſued the runaways as far as Paggiola, where a ſwamp enabled them to draw up again, and ſo reſume their way to Calvi. If the other troops in the neighbourhood had come up, this enterprize of the French haſt coſt them very dear. At preſent we cannot tell their loſs, but they had the fire of our muſquetry during the whole purſuit, both in flank and front. On our ſide we loſt in the attack, one of our beſt officers, and had three men wounded.

*Warſaw, Auguſt* 30. We have received advice, that the Ruſſian Major Gendre has defeated a large body of Confederates at Siewicz, 100 of whom were killed, and 22 made priſoners: The booty obtained by the Ruſſians, conſiſts of 9 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition and proviſions.

*Toulon, Auguſt* 28. It is aſſured, that as ſoon as the Marquis de Chauvelin arrived in Corſica, he was to publiſh the King's orders, ſetting forth, that by his treaty with the Genoeſe, he was become Sovereign of that iſland; that his Majeſty was diſpoſed to treat the inhabitants kindly, and maintain them in all their rights and privileges, provided they behaved with due ſubmiſſion to his authority; but that thoſe, who ſhould take upon them to reſiſt it, ſhould be treated as rebels, &c. That after this declaration, the Marquis de Chauvelin was to take poſſeſſion of Corſica in the King's name, fix his arms in all the principal places, and eſtabliſh the civil and military government. That the Marquis was then to proceed to the expulſion of the Jeſuits, the places they are poſſeſſed of in that iſland, being neceſſary for his Majeſty's troops. For this purpoſe 40 flat-bottomed boats were ſent from hence the day before yeſterday, which are to carry all thoſe Jeſuits to the neareſt port belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State, where, if they are refuſed admittance, they are to be left upon the Shore.

LONDON.

*Sept.* 3. Thurſday Col. Pattiſon took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's on his departure for Venice, being appointed to the rank of General, to aſſiſt in new diſciplining the troops of that State. It is ſaid the reaſon of this officer being lent to the Republic, is, that they have reſolved to aſſiſt the Corſicans.

*Sept.* 6. Friday night the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD arrived in town from Talgate in Breconſhire, South Wales, where he has been aſſiſting in opening a chapel, and a place for the education of pious youth, founded by the Counteſs of Huntingdon, called Lady Huntingdon's College.

*Sept.* 10. They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli had very narrowly eſcaped being taken priſoner by a reconnoitring party of the French, led on by a Corſican deſerter, whom the commanding officer had bribed with a large ſum of money.

Letters from Leghorn of the 19th ſay, that the Corſicans are increaſing their privateers conſiderably; but theſe letters further add, that beſides the Genoeſe, thoſe brave Iſlanders will now have the French, Spaniards, and Neapolitans, for enemies.

Private advices from Genoa inform, that it was daily expected the French would ſet a price upon General Paoli's head.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, lenitive meaſures are yet predominant in regard to the colonies, notwithſtanding ſuch numbers of inflammatory aſſertions have lately been iſſued from the preſs, againſt that reſpectable body of people; who, it ſeems, deſerve to be heard in their own defence; which, we are aſſured, will moſt certainly be granted, with that equity and juſtice ſo conſpicuous in the conſtitution of this free independent empire.

*Sept.* 16. We are told, that a noble Lord intends to ſupport the intereſt of America, as ſtrenuouſly this winter, as he did the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

Diviſions run remarkably high in the Miniſtry, reſpecting the affairs of America.

*Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept.* 3.

"Our laſt advices from Conſtantinople aſſure us, that the Grand Seignor hath declared war againſt Ruſſia with all the formalities uſual on ſuch an occaſion. They add, that the Grand Viſir hath declared to the Miniſter of their Imperial and Royal Majeſties, that this war will be carried on againſt Ruſſia only."

*Sept.* 17. We are deſired, by a principal houſe in the North-American Trade, to aſſure the public, that the Havannah, Capt. Jarvis, lately arrived from Boſton, brought in gold and ſilver ſpecie to the value of ſix thouſand pounds, and as ſhe is the laſt ſhip from that place, the account in our paper of yeſterday (copied from an Evening Paper) that not a ſingle dollar had been brought from thence for ſome months, was entirely without foundation.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD is extremely ill, and it is apprehended ſo dangerouſly, as never to be able to preach again; occaſioned by his breaking a blood veſſel, in exerting his powers in preaching to ſo numerous a congregation, as generally attends his places of worſhip.

*Sept.* 21. A letter from New-York mentions, that Lord Charles Montague, Governor of Carolina, and his Lady, were obliged to return there from Boſton, on account of the diſturbances at that place.

Letters from Genoa inform, that the French commander in chief in Corſica, had publiſhed an ordinance, obliging all ſhips, of what nation ſoever, to depart the iſland within a limited time, on pain of ſeizure and confiſcation.

They adviſe from Leghorn, that the Engliſh, Dutch, and other foreign merchants, were ſtruck with the greateſt conſternation, on the news of the late daring inſult on the high ſeas, committed by the French on a Daniſh ſhip.

Private letters by the Jenny, Captain Orr, who is juſt arrived from Boſton, ſay, that the principal merchants and traders of that place have reſolved not to receive any Britiſh manufactures, from the 1ſt of January 1769, to the 1ſt of January 1770.

By the laſt accounts from France, we hear, it is looked on there by the moſt ſenſible people, that war is not far off from being declared againſt more maritime ſtates than one, who are ſuſpected of aiding and giving ſuccours to the Corſicans: Likewiſe it is expected ſeveral ſhips of the line, from their reſpective powers, will ſhortly make their appearance in the Mediterranean ſeas, in order to protect their trade from inſults, which reſolution, we are told, will immediately take place.

This day was publiſhed, No. I. *The American Gazette*, being a collection of all the authentic addreſſes, memorials, letters, &c. which relate to the preſent diſputes between Great-Britain and her colonies; containing alſo many original papers, never before publiſhed, 8vo. 1 s. 6d. *Kearſley.*

A valuable compilation, well worthy the peruſal of all thoſe who wiſh to be acquainted with the unhappy difference ſubſiſting between the Engliſh and Americans, in which the ſentiments of a brave, oppreſſed people, are delivered with great ſpirit and freedom.

[The American merchants, and others, are deſired by the publiſher, if they have any valuable materials, to ſend them to him for No. II. and it is ſaid, that the publiſher intends to procure what letters he can from thence, with the names of the writers, &c.]

*The London Magazine for Auguſt, introduces the Proceedings of the Town of Boſton as follows;*

"IN juſtice to our fellow-ſubjects of New-England, who "if they act wrong, yet do it upon right principles, we ſhall "inſert, &c.

*And after publiſhing an Account of the Proceedings of the General Court in June laſt, remarks as follows.*

[Tho' in Maryland, the governor uſed the ſame methods Mr. Barnard had done, the aſſembly with a noble ſpirit, gave a generous anſwer to the circular letter of the aſſembly of Maſſachuſett's-Bay: In ſhort, there is ſuch juſt and cogent reaſoning, ſuch a ſpirit of liberty breathes thro' the whole of the American productions, at this time, as would not have diſgraced antient Greece or Rome, when ſtruggling againſt oppreſſion: At the ſame time that the authors and abettors of the preſent impolitic meaſures in England are, as to argument and language, even below contempt. They are abſolutely taking ſteps againſt the colonies that might have been expected from our princes and their wretched miniſters in the 17th century, but rather diſgrace the preſent reign, ſo diſtinguiſhed for its bleſſings, and its protecting the ſubjects in the enjoyment of liberty and property. From our own obſervations we will venture to ſay, that nine perſons in ten, even in this country, are friends to the Americans, and thoroughly convinced they have right on their ſide.]

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By Captain DUNN, from Cork, we have theſe further Advices, viz.

*LEGHORN, Auguſt* 21.

THE Marquis de Chauvelin hath demanded that all the ſhips of Corſica ſhall carry flags bearing the arms of France, and all thoſe who, after a certain time, ſhall not be provided with them, will be conſidered by the French ſhips as pirates.

*Peterſburgh, Auguſt* 23. The day before yeſterday Lord Cathcart, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, had a formal audience of her Imperial Majeſty, when he delivered to her his credential letters.

It appears by divers circumſtances, that ſome delicate and intricate affairs are on the tapis between this court and the Ottoman Porte, relative to the troubles of Poland. It is certain that the Miniſtry hath diſpatched lately a courier to the Empreſs's Reſident at Conſtantinople.

*Berlin, Sept.* 10. Sir Andrew Mitchell, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentary, has been at Potſdam ſome days, waiting the King of Pruſſia's return from Sileſia. This, and ſome other circumſtances, occaſion many perſons here to believe that there are ſome very important affairs on the tapis between the two Courts.

LONDON.

*Sept.* 22. They talk now at the weſt end of the town, and it is aſſerted by many ſhrewd Politicians, that Corſica will eventually ſubmit to France, provided that reſtleſs nation will grant them a free trade, and ſome other immunities, which were always refuſed by their former maſters, the infatuated, cruel, and blood-thirſty Genoeſe. If this takes place, 'tis ſaid Paoli is to be created a Peer of France, with a handſome Penſion annexed thereto during life.

*Extract of a Letter from Breſlau, September* 2.

"The King of Pruſſia arrived here this day, accompanied by the Prince of Pruſſia, and the two Princes of Brunſwick. His Majeſty has been no farther than Neiſs, where he had ſome long conferences with General Finck; ſince which time certain preparations are carrying on, that occaſion various ſpeculations."

A letter from Rome, dated Auguſt 24, ſays, "We experience unheard of hot weather. The great drought produces an abſolute ſcarcity of herbs, pulſe, and many of the neceſſaries of life. We have every thing to fear for our vines. The heat is ſo ardent, that it hath occaſioned fires to break out in ſome foreſts and harveſt fields."

Letters from the ſame place, of the 27th ult. ſay, "We are informed, that if the Imperial troops preſent themſelves before Ferrara, the gates will be opened to them, and that no reſiſtance will be made but to thoſe of the Duke of Modena.

According to Advices from Bologna, of the 30th ult. all the troops which are in the legation of Urbin, to the number of 6000 men, are already under arms; and the garriſon of Fort Urbin, on the confines of Modena, is reinforcing with an additional body of Militia.

A great man is ſaid to have declared, that the Court of Verſailles, by their late invaſion of Corſica, and ſearching foreign ſhips, belonging to our allies in the Mediterranean, have as fully declared war againſt Great-Britain and her allies, as if they had done it by the mouth of their Ambaſſador.

It was rumoured this morning, that letters are received from Gibraltar, which mention Commodore Spry's having demanded ſatisfaction of the French Commander in Corſica, for ſome inſults committed on an Engliſh ſhip lately in the Mediterranean.

They write from Leghorn, that a report prevails, that the Genoeſe had been threatened from a certain quarter, with having all the ſhips of war in their ports burnt, which are now building there for the French ſervice.

It is reported that a Nobleman of the firſt parts and diſtinction, will ſoon ſet out in the character of Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

It is ſaid that Edinburgh Caſtle is ordered to be prepared for the reception of his Daniſh Majeſty, who ſoon propoſes to ſet out for that capital, and will lodge in his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's apartments, in the palace of Holyrood Houſe.

Some of the late Dutch mails have brought advice, that 10 per Cent. Duty, are laid on all Engliſh Manufactures imported into the Hanoverian Dominions; and theſe letters add, that if our Government does not make a proper Proviſion for paying the debt contracted in the late war in Germany, that ſome of the German powers will come to a Determination of prohibiting all the Engliſh Manufactures, until their demands are paid.

*Sept.* 24. Letters by this day's mails inform us, that it is not probable the Porte will proceed to extremities againſt Ruſſia; and that they only mean to demand ſatisfaction of the Ruſſians for having attacked and ſeized the town of Balta, in Little Tartary, where ſome Poliſh Confederates had taken refuge; ſo that if the court of Ruſſia refuſe not ſatisfaction on this account, all further troubles will be prevented.

It is confidently reported, that a great man has actually propoſed the fitting out a large naval and military force, to diſpoſſeſs the French invaders of Corſica.

It is rumoured that Sir Edward Hawke will ſoon ſet out for Portſmouth, to take on him the command of a ſquadron for the Mediterranean.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Cadiz, we are informed, that the Spaniards are greatly augmenting their marine, both in Europe and America.

They write from Breſt, that the Court had given orders for ſome additional fortifications to be erected at the mouth of the river Villaine.

Yeſterday Lord Egmont was at Court; but every department of adminiſtration is in the ſame hands as uſual.

They write from Toulon, that orders had juſt been received from Court to fit out the Enterprenant and Capricieux men of war of the line, with three frigates, ſeveral tranſports, and tenders, to ſail with all expedition, with ſeveral regiments on board, for Corſica.

We hear, that at an interview between the Duke of G-----n and General Amherſt, the latter demanded, as a reward of his proweſs, and atchievements in the conqueſt of America, 1. A Britiſh Peerage, and a reverſion for his brother. 2. An American Peerage, if ſuch be created, and that he be the firſt. 3. The coal mines of Cape-Breton, which are preferable to any eſtate in England. 4. A grant of land in America.

In the year 1745, when Cape-Breton was reduced (chiefly by the people of New-England) a calculation was then made what numbers were fitting to bear arms, in caſe of non-ſucceſs in that famous enterprize, it was found 100,000 men, from 18 to 60, could be muſtered in 24 hours, with arms and proviſions for ſix days each man, in or near Boſton. It is well known the militia of New-England and New-Hampſhire exceed 200,000 men, capable of bearing arms; notwithſtanding thoſe people are at preſent (to ſerve, no doubt, ſiniſter views) repreſented as a diſloyal and diſaffected community; the judicious anſwer is, Great-Britain itſelf cannot produce loyaller nor better ſubjects, than thoſe deſpiſed miſrepreſented colonies are looked on at this time.

Yeſterday at noon his Daniſh Majeſty came from his apartments at St. James's, attended by his Nobles, through St. James's Park to Weſtminſter Bridge, where he embarked on the upper ſide, with his retinue, being met by Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, Locum Tenens, with the City Officers Regalia, &c. at whoſe meeting his Majeſty expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction; the King, his Nobles, the Locum Tenens, and all the company being ſeated in the City Barge, the muſic playing, drums beating, cannon firing, and amidſt the glad acclamations of thouſands of Britiſh Subjects, the Barge was put off, and taking a ſtretch as high as Parliament Stairs, took a ſweep into the middle of the ſtream, went through the center arch of Weſtminſter Bridge, ſaluted by the firing of cannon at Lambeth, Stangate, &c. being followed by all the Companies Barges; his Majeſty embarked at one, landed at the Temple about half an hour after two, from which he walked on the Temporary platform, which was covered over, to the Middle Temple Hall, where an elegant cold collation was provided; and after viewing the Hall ſome time, his Majeſty went into the Lord Mayor's State Coach (which waited in Temple-Lane) attended by Sir Robert Ladbroke; and from thence proceeded to the Manſion-Houſe, the pioneers, the Cripplegate grenadiers, the artillery company, and the liverymen of the Goldſmith's Company, marching before the State Coach, and ſeveral of the Aldermen, with the Sheriffs, in their reſpective carriages, following it; the whole forming a very pleaſing ſight to an exceedingly numerous concourſe of ſpectators. His Majeſty reached the Manſion-Houſe a quarter before four in the afternoon, and when he got under the Portico, he ſtood for ſeveral minutes looking over the baniſters, and bowing to the people, in return to their loud acclamations. His Majeſty, after partaking of a very elegant entertainment prepared for him, left the Manſion-Houſe about a quarter before eight in the evening, and returned to St. James's. The diſpoſition of the lights (at leaſt 2000) the arrangements of the tables, the erection of the temporary Orcheſtra, and the whole of the ornamenting of the Ægyptian Hall, were executed with the utmoſt propriety and elegance, under the direction of Mr. George Dance, Clerk to the City Works.

A morning paper ſays, the intended change of the miniſtry is poſtponed. The price of thoſe who were to ſucceed the preſent was ſo enormous, conſidering what was to be paid to thoſe who were to go out, that it was thought moſt prudent to wait for better offers.

*Extract of a Letter from Ploczko, in Poland, dated Auguſt* 24.

"On the eve of taking of Cracow, the Marſhal of the Confederacy demanded of the Jews, who inhabited the ſuburbs, to furniſh him with 600 men; but upon their repreſenting to him the impoſſibility of complying with his demand, he ordered them to pay 80,000 florins. To this they made anſwer, that they had no money, owing to the interruption of their trade, and deſired he would have a little patience; upon which he ſent ſoldiers among them, who cut off the beards and hair of ſome of the oldeſt of them, threatening, unleſs they complied with the ſum demanded within two days, to ſerve them all in the ſame manner; but the following night they were acquitted of the obligation by the Ruſſians. The Confederates had got a great number of horned cattle in the neighbourhood, which the Ruſſian troops ſeized, and the quantity was ſo conſiderable, that an ox was ſold for a ducat, and a cow for a crown."

According to letters from Leghorn, the loſs of the French in Corſica, up to the 20th of Auguſt laſt, is computed at 1300 men, and that of the brave Iſlanders, who have periſhed in their own defence, at 150.

Letters from Leghorn obſerve, that the French have very great advantages over the Corſicans, in the goodneſs and quantity of their artillery, as well as in their ſuperiority at ſea, which laſt circumſtance enables them to furniſh themſelves with all ſorts of neceſſaries from Provence. But notwithſtanding theſe boaſted advantages, we hope, for the encouragement of Liberty and Bravery, and the diſcouragement of Tyranny and Oppreſſion in all parts of the world, that the latter will meet with ſuch chaſtiſement from the valour of the inhabitants, as their inexcuſable meddling on the preſent occaſion, merits from Earth and Heaven.

BOSTON, November 17.

We have authentic Advice, by the Thames, Captain Watt, that the Petition of the Honourable His Majeſty's Council of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, has been received by His Majeſty in a moſt gracious Manner; and that the ſaid Petition, with his Excellency the Governor's Reaſoning in Support of it, would have a due Conſideration before the Meeting of Parliament, which was appointed for the 8th of November.

Our other Advices by Captain Watt, beſides the Collection from the public Prints, are, That it is the general Opinion among People who know the Buſineſs of the Cabinet, that L. Eg---m---t will be ſoon appointed Secretary of S---e, in the Room of L. Sh----ne, and in caſe of L. Ch----m's Sickneſs continuing, ſome more conſiderable Changes will take place. L. Eg---m---t is in principle our beſt Friend, and is very deſirous of having all the Troops removed from the well-ſettled Provinces, long ſince, and to have more Reliance on the Affections of the People there.

Some late Advices from London are, that the Adminiſtration are ſollicitous for a Repeal of the late Acts of Parliament; but that while the King's Officers are mal-treated, they cannot in Honour do any thing towards it. They ſay they are convinced of the Impropriety of the Board of Commiſſioners, and of the Impolicy of the late Acts; but the Honour of the Nation is at Stake, and that muſt be conſulted in their Repeal.---It is therefore wiſhed by our Friends, while we firmly adhere to and defend our Rights, that we ſhould conduct ourſelves with Wiſdom, Prudence, Steadineſs and Uniformity; and that in all our Proceedings we behave with due Reſpect to Government; and avoid every Thing that has the Appearance of Tumult: In this Way we ſhall ſtand fair in the Judgment of thoſe who ſhall conſider our Caſe, and in the End obtain Relief.

We hear that Sir William Baker, and Mr. Haley, are extremely friendly, and exert themſelves in our Favour.

The following Men of War are now riding at Anchor in the Harbour of Boſton, viz. Romney, Mermaid, Glaſgow, Beaver, Viper, Senegal, and Bonetta, and the following armed Schooners, viz. Magdalene, Hope, Little-Romney, and Sultana; beſides ſeveral large Tranſports that brought the Troops from Ireland.

We hear that the Battalion-Men of the Detachment of the 59th Regiment now here, are to return ſoon to Halifax; but the Company of Grenadiers is to remain here.

*Nov.* 21. Private letters from London mention, that the Turks have declared war againſt the Ruſſians, and that the Court of England is highly incenſed at the treatment which one of our Generals received from the officers and crew of a French Chebeck in the Mediterranean, in conſequence of which, orders have been iſſued for our veſſels not to ſubmit to be ſearched by thoſe of any other nation whatever.

A war is alſo expected between Auſtria and Pruſſia. Great changes are talked of in the miniſtry; the Earl of Egmont hav-

ing had of late several conferences with his Majesty; it is imagined he will have a principal place; he is a great friend to the colonies.---The public dispatches from this province, were to be taken into immediate consideration by the Privy Council.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

THESE Colonies deny, that they can be legally taxed by Parliament, because they are not, and cannot be *represented* in it, and without their Consent, expresst by themselves, or their Representatives, Freemen cannot be rightfully taxed. I find that the *Farmer*, in a Note to his fourth Letter, quotes, in Support of this Doctrine, a famous Statute, passed in the 34th Year of *Edward* the First, called, Statutum de Tallagio non concedendo; in which the King makes this Declaration---"No Tallage or Aid shall be set or levied by us, or our Heirs, in our Kingdom, without the Will and Assent of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and the other Freemen of our Kingdom."

In a Note to the tenth Letter, I observe this Quotation, from 2d Inst. p. 533----"Within this Act are all *new Offices* erected with *new* Fees, or *old Offices* with *new* Fees, for *that is a Tallage*, put upon the Subject, which cannot be done without *common Assent* in Parliament. And this doth notably appear, by a Petition in Parliament, in Anno 13 H. IV. where the Commons complain, that an Office was erected for Measurage of Cloths and Canvas, with a new Fee for the same, by Colour of the King's Letters Patents, and pray that these Letters Patents may be revoked, for that the King could erect no Offices with new Fees, to be taken of the People, who may not so be charged, but by Parliament."

If the imposing and taking Fees, is a Taxation on the Subject, I think there is an Act of Parliament, of which no public Notice hath yet been taken on this Continent, that is as unconstitutional as the Stamp-Act, or the Act laying Duties on Glass, &c. I mean the 5th of Geo. III. Ch. 45, intituled, "An Act for more effectually securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's American Dominions, &c. *and for regulating the Fees of the Officers of the Customs in the said Dominions.*"

In this Act it is provided, "That until such Time as the same shall be *otherwise* settled by *Authority of Parliament*, every Officer of the Customs shall receive such Fees as his Predecessor received; and in any Port, where the Officer has received no Fees, such Officer shall receive such Fees, as have been received by the like Officer at the next Port, &c. and every Comptroller shall receive for his Fees, a Sum equal to one third Part of the Fees received by the Collector, for the like Business," &c.

As Vessels cannot be cleared, without Applications being made to the Officers of the Customs, it follows of Course, that if this Act of Parliament is allowed to be binding here, the Appliers *must* pay the Fees demanded by Virtue of it, and consequently are *taxed* so much *by Authority of Parliament*. If this is a constitutional Taxation, the Parliament may establish fifty Officers in every Port, with what Fees they shall judge proper, and by this SINGLE AUTHORITY, may distress us to what Degree they please.

I suppose the Reason why this Act has hitherto escaped Observation, is, that it has never been published in any Paper on this Continent: But I hope soon to see it added by our several Assemblies, to the Catalogue of American Grievances. B.

On Tuesday last, at the Anniversary COMMENCEMENT in the College of this City, the following Gentlemen were admitted to their Degree of *Bachelor* of *Arts*, viz.

WILLIAM BINGHAM,
BENJAMIN DUFFIELD,
THOMAS HALL,
GEORGE NOARTH,
} of *Philadelphia*.
JONATHAN EASTON, of *Rhode-Island*.
DANIEL KUHN, of *Lancaster*.
CHRISTIAN STREIGHT, of *New-Jersey*.
BENJAMIN VINING, of *Dover*.

And at the same time Mr. THOMAS COOMBE, junior, of *Philadelphia* (now in *England*) was admitted to the Degree of *Master* of *Arts*.

The Exercises were as follow, viz.

1. A Latin Salutatory Oration, by Mr. Easton.
2. An English Oration, on *public Spirit*, by Mr. Streight.
3. A Latin Syllogistic Dispute-----*Utrum mens humana sit immortalis?* [Mr. Bingham Respond. Messieurs Vining, Streight and Noarth, Oppon.]
4. A Forensic Dispute on the Question, whether keeping Slaves be lawful. By Messieurs Hall, Duffield, Kuhn, and Noarth.
5. An English Oration, on the Advantages of a liberal Education, by Mr. Duffield.
6. An English Oration, on *Liberty*, by Mr. Nearth.
7. Valedictory Oration, by Mr. Bingham.

The young Gentlemen discovered much Ingenuity in defending their several Arguments, and in the Composition of their different Orations; which were delivered with proper Grace and Elocution; and the whole received with the usual Satisfaction, and Approbation of a genteel and candid Audience.

On Monday, the 21st of November, departed this Life, the Reverend Mr. ADAM BOYD, about the Seventy-sixth Year of his Age; through all which Time, he maintained a most unblemished and lovely Character.---He was eminent for modest Piety, diligent in Preaching, and other pastoral Duties, for the Space of Forty-four Years in the same Place;---ready to every friendly and charitable Office;---an affectionate Husband, a tender Father;---of an extraordinary peaceable and quiet Temper;--even and unruffled through all the Occurrences of Life;--harmless and blameless towards all Men;----and hence lived regarded by all that knew him, who must long retain, with Pleasure, the savoury Memory of his Christian Virtues.-----His Remains were interred on the 23d, attended by a Number of Brethren in the Ministry, and a great Assembly of People of different Denominations, to whom a Sermon was preached, suitable to the Occasion.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult. departed this Life, in the Twenty-third Year of his Age, Mr. CHILDERMAS HARVEY, a young Gentleman of Charles-Town, South-Carolina; who, during a long Illness, which he laboured under with uncommon Fortitude, manifested that Patience and Resignation to the divine Will, which characterize the true Christian; a peculiar Sweetness of Disposition, a tender Affection, and filial Duty to a fond indulgent Mother, and an Endeavour to create Ease to all around him, were the Virtues which made him beloved in Life, and in Death sincerely lamented.

"*Thus he is changed, not dead, no good Man dies;*
"*But, like the Day-Star, only sets to rise.*"

*From Easton, in Northampton County, we learn, that one William Hewitt, of Plainfield Township, was lately murdered, and robbed of Four Pounds Seventeen Shillings in Cash, by a certain Thomas Wilson, who had been entertained with extraordinary Civility at Hewitt's House, for a week before; as Hewitt was going to a Neighbour's House to pay for a Cow, the Villain having a loaded Gun, shot him with a Brace of Balls, then rifled him of the said Sum, and made off undiscovered.*

Captain Hanse, from Falmouth, on the 20th of September, in Lat 45: 19, Long. 8: 54, spoke a Brig, from Bristol for Boston, 6 Days out.---On the 29th of October, in Lat. 31: 11, Long. 51, he spoke a Schooner, Captain M'Kean, 12 Days out from Quebec, bound for Barbados, who told him, that in Lat. 33, Long. 54, he saw a Wreck, which he took to be a Brig, but could not get near enough to make further Discovery.----And on the 16th of last Month, in Lat. 37: 12, Long. 72: 30, he spoke a Brig, Captain Day, from St. Eustatia for Rhode-Island, 19 Days out, all well.

Captain Wilson, from Glasgow, on the 21st ult. about 60 Leagues from the Land, spoke a Sloop from Virginia for New-York, 5 Days out, all well.

Captain Tillet, from New-Castle, last from Plymouth, on the 25th of September, in Lat. 50, Long. 9: 5, spoke a Sloop, Captain Newsum, from New-York for Bristol, all well; and on the 19th ult. in Lat 37, Long. 72: 26, he spoke with Captain Drew, in a Brig, from this Port for Antigua, out 2 Days.

Captain Montgomery, from Dublin, which he left the 28th of September, advises, that Captain Tilley, in a Snow belonging to New-York, was to sail for Madeira about 10 Days after him. On the 3d of October, in Lat. 49: 10, Long. 15: 45, he spoke a Ship, from Waterford for Newfoundland and Philadelphia, 6 Days out; on the 7th ult. in Lat. 37: 57, Long. 61: 11, spoke a Brig from Cape-Fear for Hull, 14 Days out; and on the 10th, in Lat. 38: 48, Long. 62: 47, he spoke a Brig, Captain Workman, from Belfast for New-York, out 48 Days.---On the 28th of October Captain Montgomery met with a hard Gale of Wind, when a Sea carried away the Ship's Cutwater, which caused her to make a great Deal of Water, but he luckily received no other Damage.

Captain Dunn, in seven Weeks from Cork, on the 10th of November, in Lat. 37: 29, Long. 56, spoke a Sloop from Boston for the Grenades, 10 Days out; and on the 13th, in Lat. 35: 50, Long. 59: 7, he spoke a Ship from London for Charlestown, 30 Days out.----Captain Miller, from this Port, arrived at Cork just before he sailed; and the Captains M'Cutchon and Robinson, for this Place, were to sail a few Days after him.

By Captain Montgomery, in 7 Weeks from Lisbon, we learn, that a little before he sailed, an Express arrived there from Bilboa, with an Account of the Loss of 14 or 15 Sail of French Vessels (several of them laden with Corn for Lisbon) which were drove ashore in the Bay of Biscay, in a very hard Gale of Wind, and every Person on board them perished; that the Gale was so violent, that several Houses were unroofed, many Chimnies blown down, and other Damage done by it, between Bourdeaux and Bayonne.

Captain Moore, in a Brig from New-York, is arrived at Lisbon.

Captain Taylor, from St. Croix, on the 18th ult. about 40 Leagues from our Capes, spoke a Schooner, Captain Boig, from this Port for Providence, two Days out, all well.

Captain Backhouse is arrived at St. Augustine, and Captain Bingley at St. Croix, both from this Port.

☞ The following Correction came too late to be made in its proper Place; viz. in the 11th Paragraph of this Day's *Anatomist*---the Word "*territories*" should not be referred to the *Title*, but to the *Body*, of the Act of the 5th of Queen *Anne*; according as it is quoted in the preceding Paragraph. The kind Reader is desired to correct this Mistake made in copying for the Press.

*** The Piece signed *Philander*, addressed to the *Centinel*, is come to hand, but too late for this Paper; it shall be inserted in our next. The *Centinel* will be obliged to that Gentleman for his further Correspondence.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

*Ship Rachel, J. Hanse, from Falmouth. Schooner Swallow, J. Anthony, and Sloop Abigail, B. James, R. Island. Ship Minerva, T. Tillet, N. Castle, on Tyne. Sloop Defiance, W. Freeman, Halifax. Schooner Peggy, J. Williams, Salem, N. E. Brig Pallas, J. Montgomery, Lisbon. Schooner Sally, T. Clark, S. Carolina. Schooner Lovely Lass, D. Badger, Maryland. Ship Grandvale, J. Wilson, Glasgow. Ship Newry Packet, J. Montgomery, Dublin. Brig Speedwell, S. Davidson, Jamaica. Ship King George, H. Dunn, Cork. Schooner Peggy, R. Justice, from Virginia.*

OUTWARDS. *Sloop Kingston, S. Coffin, for Nantucket. Ship Pennsylvania Farmer, J. Blair, and Ship Friendship, W. M'Culloch, Belfast. Sloop Hannah, D. Bates, St. Augustine. Brig St. George, C. Stuart, and Brig Elizabeth, F. Fearis, Jamaica. Brig Charlotte, H. Hubbs, Antigua. Schooner Titus, J. Cusack, St. Martins. Sloop Dolphin, J. Langan, Piscataqua. Ship Sally, P. Brown, Lisbon. Brig Carolina, E. Yorke, for Madeira.*

CLEARED. *Ship Morris, W. Long, to Lisbon. Sloop Polly, J. Conyers, St. Eustatia. Ship Mercury, J. Ashmead, N. York. Sloop Biddeford, J. Rogers, Boston. Ship Diana, J. Clark, and Brig Lovely Lass, A. Waid, Jamaica. Schooner Barbados, J. Barry, Barbados. Ship Hamilton, R. Porter, and Ship Madeira Packet, J. All, Maryland. Brig Industry, J. Samson, St. Vincent. Ship Minerva, T. Arnot, S. Carolina. Brig James, W. Carlisle, St. Croix. Brig Greyhound, J. Hazelwood, Antigua. Snow Minerva, M. Rankin, Cadiz. Ship Hannah, G. May, Virginia. Schooner Friendship, W. M'Cunn, N. Carolina. Sloop Little Polly, B. Chadwick, Portsmouth, N. E. Ship Jupiter, J. Mackey, to Londonderry.*

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Just arrived from BRISTOL, in the Brigantine CONCORD,
JOSEPH VOLANS, Master,

A Number of healthy, likely English and Welch indented SERVANTS; consisting of Boys and Men, from 14 to 25 Years of Age, and Women from 18 to 25 Years old: Among the Men, are the following Tradesmen, Perukemakers, Potters, Brass-founders, Whitesmith, Blacksmith, Locksmith, Cutler, Weaver, Bricklayer, Stone-cutter, Masons, Taylor, Watch-maker, and a Number of Husbandmen,---whose Times, agreeable to Indenture, are to be disposed of, by JAMES and DRINKER, at their Store in Water-street, above Arch-street, or by the Captain on board said Brig, at their Wharff.

N. B. Said JAMES and DRINKER have imported in the Concord, and other Vessels lately from Bristol, London, and Liverpool, a large Assortment of European GOODS, which they will sell on very low Terms for Cash, or short Credit.

In this Brig are imported a few best Smiths Coal, small Bristol Grindstones, full Quart, two Quart, and Gallon Glass Bottles, and a Quantity of enamelled Stone, white Stone, Cream coloured, and Glass Ware, to be sold by said JAMES and DRINKER.

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Just imported from London, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by
THOMAS PRESTON,

At the Golden Mortar, opposite Black-Horse Alley, in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines; among which are the following,

ANTIMONY, allom, salt petre, glauber and Epsom salts, sago, salop, senna, saffron, and spices of all sorts, pearl barley, sulphur in flour and rolls, cream of tartar, fresh camomile flowers and juniper berries, camphire, cochineal, gentian, Jesuits bark, hartshorn shavings, white wax, rhubarb, isinglass, liquorice, spirits of salvolatile and of lavender compound, quicksilver, and all kinds of mercurial and antimonial preparations, chemical oils, balsams, pills, ointments and plaisters.

Oil of turpentine, olive oil, and fine flavoured wine bitters, by the gallon or smaller quantity.

Phial corks, pill boxes, small ivory and pewter pint syringes, ivory pipes, tooth brushes, lancets, and shop furniture.

Common phials and flint stopper ditto in sorts, retorts, receivers, bolt heads, nipple shell glasses, and ditto with pipes.

All the most useful kinds of patent medicines, as Anderson's, Hooper's and Lockyer's pills, Bateman's drops, British oil, Bostock's, Squire's and Daffey's elixirs, Stoughton's bitters, Turlington's balsam of life, Dr. James's fever powders, Godfrey's cordial. Also Court plaister, oilcloth, teeth powder, lip salve, &c.

The Importer begs leave to inform the public, that as all his stock is purchased on the best terms, at cash price, he is determined to sell upon honour, and without reserve, wholesale and retail, at a very low advance, for CASH.

Country practitioners and private families, by sending their orders and receipts, may depend upon having them as faithfully and as reasonably executed, as if they themselves were present.

N. B. The safest and most effectual medicines properly adapted to the cure of any disease or disorder whatever, are carefully prepared, and properly dispensed, on very reasonable terms. ¶

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 15th day of December, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the tavern which Henry Lohra lately kept in Hatfield township, a certain wooden tenement, plantation or tract of land, situate in Hatfield township aforesaid, containing about 100 acres, and allowance for roads; and a certain other tract, adjoining the aforesaid tract, containing about 15 acres, adjoining lands of James Dunn, John Bartholomew, Henry Hendricks, Amos Jones, &c. late the estate of Paul Delgart; seized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 16th of December, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-House, a certain brick messuage, and lot of ground, situate in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Lombard-street 18 feet, and in depth 63 feet; bounded northward by Lombard-street, westward by ground of Samuel Emlen, southward by ground of the Proprietaries, and eastward by ground of Joseph Wharton; late the estate of Isaac Taylor; seized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 17th of December, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Barge, in Market-street, a certain unfinished two story frame dwelling-house, and lot or piece of ground, situate in Hudson's square, on the south side of North-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said street, 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth 100 feet; bounded northward by North-street aforesaid, southward by a lot now in the tenure of Jacob Young, eastward by a vacant lot of Rachel Jory, and westward by a lot of Jane Hudson; subject to a ground-rent of Five Pounds currency per annum; late the estate of Frederick Waggoner and wife; seized and taken in execution, by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

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*Philadelphia, December 1, 1768.*

THE MANAGERS of the PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC FOUR CLASS LOTTERY, desire the Adventurers to take Notice, that the Time limited by Law for the Renewal of their Tickets, will expire the 14th Instant, after which Time the remaining Tickets (if any) will be sold to the first Persons who shall incline to become Adventurers in the succeeding Classes: And as many Applications have been made to each of the Managers, for that Purpose, they expect to be able to draw immediately after the Time limited for Renewal.

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There still remains on board the ship BETSY, Captain HAWKE, from Rotterdam,

SUNDRY YOUNG PEOPLE, who are disappointed in their friends coming to pay their passages, and are now willing to serve. Also several families, willing to serve for their passages, for which time will be given, if required. For particulars, apply to

SAMUEL HOWELL, in Water-street.

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CAME to the Plantation of JOHN BANKSON, in Passyunk, on the Ninth of November last, a roan Horse, with a Blaze in his Face, and two Saddle Marks. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying to said Bankson. †

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*For BELFAST and NEWRY,*
The SHIP
*NEWRY PACKET,*
JAMES MONTGOMERY,
*MASTER,*

HAS great part of her cargoe ready, will sail by the middle of December, and has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, agree with SAMUEL FISHER, JOSEPH DONALDSON, and JOHN PRINGLE, or the Master an board said vessel, the upper side of Market-street wharff. They have imported, a parcel of linens, and Irish mess beef; also a few indented SERVANTS, all which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

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For SALE,
The SLOOP FANNY,

As she now lies at William Allen's Wharff, next to James Penrose's Ship-yard; she is not two Years old, a prime Sailer, will stow 30 Tons of Goods, just graved, and Rigging overhawled, Sails half worn, and may be seen at Robert Bridges's Sail-loft. She is well calculated for Coasting. For Terms, apply to DANIEL ROBINSON, and Company, at their Store, on Mr. Sims's Wharf; where they have for Sale, a Quantity of choice Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads or Barrels, a few Puncheons of Jamaica Spirit, and Teneriff Wine, &c.

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By AUTHORITY.
*(BY PARTICULAR DESIRE)*
By the AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, To-morrow, being Friday, the 2d of December, will be presented,
TAMERLANE THE GREAT;
Or, THE FALL OF
BAJAZET,
EMPEROR of the TURKS.
BAJAZET, by Mr. HALLAM.
Moneses, by Mr. HENRY. Axalla, Mr. PARKER. Omar, Mr. TOMLINSON. Dervise, Mr. MORRIS. Haly, Mr. WALL.
TAMERLANE, by Mr. DOUGLASS.
Prince of Tanais, Mr. DARBY. Mirvan, Mr. WOOLLS.
Stratocles, Mr. BYERLEY. Zama, Mr. RAWORTH.
SELIMA, by Miss CHEER.
ARPASIA, to be attempted by Miss HALLAM.
To which will be added,
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
To begin exactly at Six.-------*Vivant Rex & Regina.*

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For NEWRY, and BELFAST,
The SHIP
*Pennsylvania Farmer,*
*JAMES BLAIR,* Master,

IS a good Ship, and has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, the greatest Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will sail with the first Flaxseed Vessels. For Freight or Passage, apply to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL, GEORGE FULLERTON, or the Master on board, at the South Side of Market-street Wharff. ‖

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*JAMES REYNOLDS, Carver and Gilder,*
On the Bank-side of Front-street, between Walnut and Chestnut Streets, has imported in the Unity, Captain Story,

A VERY large and genteel assortment of looking-glasses, in carved and white, or carved and gilt frames; pediment piers and sconces; mock pediment and raffle ornamented ditto; mahogany and walnut piers and sconces, of all sizes, plain, or with gilt edges or ornaments; dressing-glasses, with or without drawers; swinging and hanging ditto; shaving and pocket ditto; book case glasses, coach and chariot ditto; leaf gold, bronge, quicksilver, and tinfoil; paper hangings, with paper machee borders, cieling ornament and brackets; London crown frosts for clock cases, and window glass; white and brown varnishes, &c. which he will sell on the lowest terms. N. B. Old glasses new framed and quick silvered. 6W.

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Newcastle County, September 24, 1768.

WAS committed, to the goal of said county, on the 13th instant, JOHN MARROW, a servant lad, about 18 years of age, who says he left Captain William Burns, of the ship Buff and Bull, on the first instant; he is of a fair complexion, has fair hair, about 5 feet 2 inches high, slim made, and a little marked with the small-pox; had on, when committed, a brown lincey-woolsey coat, and coarse homespun shirt and trowsers. Also was committed, on the 22d instant, ROGER EGAN, a lad, about 5 feet high, well set, brown hair, had on, when committed, an old blue coat, black stocking breeches, old shoes and stockings. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come and pay their charges, and take them away, in six weeks from this date, or they will be sold for the same, by THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler. ‖6W.

JOSEPH READ,

THE NOTTINGHAM RIDER, hereby acquaints his Employers, that his firſt Half Year is expired, and requeſts them to leave their SIX MONTH's Pay, at the Places of Delivery of their Papers.

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To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 12th day of December inſtant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying and being in the townſhip of Upper Chicheſter, in the county of Cheſter, and province of Pennſylvania, containing 150 acres, or thereabouts, being about 4 miles from Marcus-Hook, and 5 from Cheſter; there is on ſaid place a new log-houſe, 28 feet by 20, two ſtories nigh, and three rooms on a floor, with cellars under the whole, a good log barn, 40 feet by 20, about 10 or 12 acres of meadow, and as much more may be made, and watered with a good ſtream of water; there is alſo an orchard of about 100 apple-trees, of good fruit, about 80 acres cleared, the reſt well timbered, and the whole well watered; the title indiſputable. Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſame time and place, milch cows, young cattle and ſheep. The vendue to begin at 10 o' clock on ſaid day, where attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given by me NICHOLAS NEWLIN. ‡

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*To be SOLD, by* PRIVATE SALE, *by the* SUBSCRIBER,

THREE large tracts of LAND, in Air townſhip, Cumberland county, one containing 250 acres of rich land, 80 whereof may be made good meadow, bounded by Great Canalloway's creek, on the one ſide, with a never failing ſtream running through the middle, on which there is a very good mill ſeat; 30 acres of ſaid land are clear, and under good fence, 6 whereof are already good meadow; there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe on the premiſes, and a clear patent for the whole. The ſecond tract contains 200 acres, held by order of ſurvey, adjoining the aforeſaid land, and may be two large plantations. The third, contains 500 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid tracts, about 60 whereof are clear, under good fence, about 10 acres are meadow, and a large quantity more may be made; a good ſquare log dwelling-houſe, barn and other out-houſes thereon; the above tract only warranted and ſurveyed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the aforeſaid tracts, may apply to

FRANCIS REYNOLDS, living on the premiſes.

Likewiſe a plantation, in Hamilton townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, two miles from Chambersburgh, containing 300 acres, about 60 clear, including 10 acres of meadow, all under good fence, on which are a good ſquare log dwelling-houſe, barn, garden, &c. with a fine ſtream of water cloſe by, held by order of ſurvey.

Alſo two tracts of land, containing 300 acres each, with a clear patent, lying on the river Juniata, ten miles below the mouth of Aughwick, a ſmall improvement and dwelling-houſe on each; on one are 15 acres clear, and about 10 on the other; part of each is meadow, and a great quantity more may be made: The whole of the aforeſaid lands, are extreamly well timbered, and good for raiſing ſtock. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to THOMAS BURNY, living within a quarter of a mile of Chambersburgh, in Guilford townſhip, Cumberland county. ‡

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RUN away from the ſubſcribers, the 22d of November laſt, from the Horſe and Groom, at Marcus-Hook, as they were taking them down the road from Philadelphia, two indented ſervants, viz. JOHN WILLIAMS, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 4 inches high, 40 years of age, was bred to the ſea, writes a good hand; had on, when he went away, an old blue jacket, check ſhirt, old ſailors trowſers, a chip hat, and a wig. JOHN CAMPBELL, born in Scotland, brought up to the ſea, about 5 feet 7 inches high, 21 years of age, talks broad Scotch, and ſpeaks a little thick; had on, when he went away, a blue bonnet and jacket, black breeches and ſtockings, new ſhoes, and check ſhirt. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive a reward of Four Pounds, and all reaſonable charges (or Forty Shillings for either of them) paid by us, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and GEORGE M'DOWELL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off at their peril. ¶

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ON the 23d of November, at night, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, was broke open, and robbed of 19 dollars, and a pocket book, with the ſubſcriber's name worked on it, in which was ſome ſmall money, the ſum not certain; there was alſo taken away, a beaver hat, a fine ſhirt, a blue broadcloth coat, lined with white, half trimmed, the button-holes worked of a lighter colour, with ſundry other things. The robbery is ſuppoſed to have been committed by one CAMPBELL, a Scotchman, who was lately bought out of Philadelphia goal, and ran away from his maſter at Marcus-Hook, and is thought to be gone towards New-York. Whoever ſecures the thief, with the goods and money, ſo as he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, paid by JOHN PATTERSON. †

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the firſt day of December, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 22 feet, and in length or depth about 100 feet, having two meſſuages or tenements erected thereon; bounded northward by Benjamin Hellings's lot, weſtward and ſouthward by a lot of Anthony Morris, and eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; late the eſtate of Joſiah Sherrald, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 2d of December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Smithfield, in the Manor of Moreland, containing one acre and a half, and 20 perches, having a ſtone tenement erected thereon, adjoining lands of John Atkins, and John Ruſh; alſo ſundry houſhold goods, huſbandry utenſils, and ſtock; late the eſtate of John Dorland, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 3d of December, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, three certain meſſuages, and three lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cedar-ſtreet; two of them containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet about 50 feet each, and on the back ends thereof about 70 feet, and in depth about 300 feet; and the other containing in breadth on ſaid Cedar-ſtreet about 125 feet, and on the back end thereof about 150 feet, and in depth about 300 feet; late the eſtate of Peter Hagener, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

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To be SOLD by public vendue,

On the twenty-ſecond day of December inſt. at the houſe of John Rinker, in Eaſton,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 264 acres, in the townſhip of Mount Bethel, in the county of Northampton, about 12 miles above Eaſton. The title is indiſputable. If any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe at private ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber in time, they may know the terms.

T.b.c. 6 w. JAMES LOGAN.

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TO be SOLD, a tract of land, containing 1200 acres, ſituate in the forks of the north branch of Rariton River, in Somerſet county, New Jerſey, 16 miles from New Brunſwick landing; bounded eaſterly by Pepack river, ſoutherly and weſterly by Allamatunck River, and northerly by a ſtrait line, from one river to the other (either the whole together, or in farms of two or 300 acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers) at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 7th day of December inſt. or at private ſale, any time before, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on payment of one fourth part of the conſideration money, any reaſonable time will be given for the payment of the remainder; on the ſouth eaſterly end of the tract is a genteel dwelling-houſe, a large barn and ſtables, a very good garden and orchard; the great road from Brunſwick to Black river, and from Elizabeth town to Delaware river, are within ſight of the houſe; a large griſt mill, within 300 yards of it. This ſituation is pleaſant for a gentleman's ſeat, and convenient for a country ſtore. On the weſterly end of the tract is a farm-houſe, barn and ſtables, garden and orchard; about 700 acres of this tract is cleared, 100 of which is excellent meadow, the reſt is eſteemed as good wheat land as any in New-Jerſey; about 80 acres of it is now in wheat, the remainder of the tract is well timbered, and rich ſwamp. At the ſame time and place (or at any time before, at private ſale) will be expoſed at public vendue, 6 Negroes, about 100 head of horned cattle and horſes, a parcel of good ſheep and hogs, about 1000 buſhels of wheat, 600 buſhels of oats, 500 buſhels of Indian corn, about 2000 pound weight of flax, and about 100 tons of well got Engliſh hay, with waggons, carts, ploughs, and a variety of very good farming utenſils. For further particulars relative to the premiſes, enquire thereon of

JOHN CAREY.

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WENT off this day, a certain JAMES ROWE, and ſtole a ſorrel HORSE, with a blazed face, and a bridle, from Abraham Curſeiur, of Cecil county, Maryland, near Elk ferry. He alſo ſtole and took with him, from Thomas Price, of the place aforeſaid, a hunting ſaddle, about half wore, remarkably large, a bearſkin ſurtout coat, a claret coloured broad cloth coat, and a pair of black knit breeches, a good caſtor hat, almoſt new, one new ſaggathy jacket, and one ditto of thickſet, with the lining much wore. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid fellow and effects, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM CURSEIUR, or THOMAS PRICE.

N. B. He is a ſhort thick fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a ſcattering beard; about 28 years of age, his common clothes, a blue coat, gray jacket, and white ticken breeches. November 5, 1768.

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SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS, Beaver Coatings, Kerſeys, and Second Cloths, with ſuitable Trimmings, freſh imported, to be ſold by FRANCIS HOPKINSON, at his Store, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the City-Vendue-Store.

Alſo beſt HYSON TEA, at 28s. per Pound.

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To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On Thurſday, the Firſt of December, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with all its appurtenances and improvements, part of the eſtate of John Meaſe, deceaſed, ſituate on Society-Hill, near the ſouth end of this city, about 128 feet front on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and extending by a ſlope into the river Delaware, where its eaſt front is upwards of 130 feet. The great extent of this lot on the river alone renders it peculiarly valuable, as it is capable of being converted to moſt kinds of buſineſs, or of being ſubdivided and lett out as a purchaſer may chooſe, for which purpoſe the ſundry valuable improvements on it, are alſo well adapted. They conſiſt of a commodious two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, adjoining which is a range of good ſtone ſtores, two ſtory high; alſo another ſingle brick dwelling-houſe, two ſtory high, a large ſtone bake-houſe, 3 ſtory high (lately occupied by Nathaniel Galt) a large ſtone ſtore, capable of containing 60 hogſheads, with a good loft over it; there is alſo a good ſtone kitchen, belonging to the laſt mentioned dwelling-houſe, a large lumber yard, and cooper's ſhop, built of ſtone, with ſundry other improvements, not thought neceſſary to be enumerated, as no doubt every purchaſer will view the premiſes, and judge for himſelf. It is thought, by good judges, the improvements and buildings on this lot, could not be made under 3000 l. The premiſes are now clear, and may be entered on immediately. Three months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half, free of intereſt.

N. B. If not ſold, the premiſes will be lett for a term of years, by the executors.

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To be SOLD, at public vendue, on the premiſes, in Germantown, on Saturday, the 3d day of December inſt. at 10 o'clock,

SIX ſeveral tracts or lots of land, all ſituate in ſaid Germantown. The one of them, whereon the owner now lives, is fronting Germantown main ſtreet, being near the Market place, containing above two acres, on which is a large two ſtory ſtone houſe (being the noted tavern, known by the ſign of the King of Pruſſia) and a large barn, ſtabling, and other buildings, are erected; with a fine thriving orchard, and other conveniences, on the ſame. Four of the ſaid lots, each containing about one acre and a quarter, and each having 214 and a half feet front on the ſtreet, leading from the Germantown market place to Schuylkill Falls, are ſituate oppoſite Mr. Iſrael Pemberton's country ſeat, and to the Union School, and are a fine high and pleaſant ſituation either for a country ſeat, or other improvements. The 6th of the ſaid lots, containing 4 acres, joining to John Johnſon's, and Peter Leibert's lands, is ſituate in the ſaid Germantown adjacent ſide land, being very good for corn, or paſture ground, and is all in good fence; great part of the purchaſe money, in order to make the payments eaſy, will be left ſtanding, as a groundrent on the premiſes, with the privilege of purchaſing it off at any time. Further information, and due attendance, will at any time, as well before as at the day of ſale and place aforeſaid, be given by JACOB COLEMAN.

N. B. Said Jacob Coleman keeps a hemp mill, where all perſons applying to him, may get their hemp dreſſed, and ordered in the beſt manner, at reaſonable rates. ¶

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To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the 6th Day of December inſt. at the late Dwelling-Houſe of THOMAS WHITTON, deceaſed, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County,

HORSES, Cows, Sheep, Swine, Wheat and Rye in the Ground, Indian Corn; ſundry Houſhold Goods, and Huſbandry Utenſils. Any Perſon buying to the Value of Twenty Shillings, or upwards, may have ſix Months Credit, giving Security if required; for all Sums under, ready Money is expected, by ROBERT WHITTON, RICHARD WHITTON, Executors.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſame, are deſired to make them known to the above Subſcribers; who have a healthy young NEGROE GIRL to diſpoſe of. §

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the CLERK's OFFICE, where Application ſhould be firſt made, for INSURING HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, is now kept on the South Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, the third Houſe below Third-ſtreet, where thoſe deſirous to inſure, may apply to JOHN LANGDALE, who will give due Attendance in the Office.

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To be SOLD at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next enſuing the date hereof, by the ſubſcribers, executrix and executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Joſhua Bond, late of Baltimore county, Maryland, deceaſed, and purſuant thereto, for caſh or ſhort credit, on giving ſecurity, if required,

A GOOD new merchant and griſt mill double geared, which are compleatly finiſhed, with two pair of ſtones, two boulting-cloths, and hoiſting gears, all going by water. A good new framed ſaw-mill, well covered, and running gears in good repair. The ſaid mills are built on an approved part of a never failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Winter's Run; and they being but about 6 miles from Buſh-river Landing, and 7 from Joppa, in ſaid county, in a populous neighbourhood, renders the griſt-mill extraordinary well ſituated for getting grain for either merchant or country griſt, and the ſaw-mill to have conſtant employ, there being always a great demand for plank of all ſorts. There is alſo to be ſold with ſaid mills, 30 or 40 acres of good land, adjoining thereto, well timbered, and great part may (with little expence) be made good meadow.

All perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of the aforeſaid Joſhua Bond, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, regularly proved, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and by ſo doing they will prevent trouble (that muſt enſue from their non-payment) to themſelves, as well as to ANN BOND, Executrix, and WILLIAM BOND, Executor. ¶ 8 W.

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STRAYED from JAMES BLACK, living in Kent county, Maryland, a brown HORSE, a natural pacer, with a ſtar in his forehead, his mane hangs down the off ſide, old ſhod when he went away, and near 15 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid HORSE, and either brings him to Mr. William Carſon's, at the Harp and Crown, in Philadelphia, or Robert Evans, near the Head of Elk, or to ſaid James Black's houſe, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by either of the abovenamed perſons. †

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Somerſet County, Maryland, November 7, 1768.

FOUR POUNDS Reward

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN SULLIVANE, lately imported from Cork by Mr. Littleton Dennis; the ſaid John Sullivane hath been run away about two weeks; he had on when he abſconded, an upper blue jacket, and an under ſpotted ditto, a check ſhirt, black pluſh breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings, and a new coarſe hat; he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, well built, of a fair complexion, and has ſtraight ſhort white hair: A perſon anſwering this deſcription was ſeen near Duck-creek, under the name of John Neel or Oneel, enquiring for Philadelphia; but as there is a perſon of the name of Sullivane at the head of Bohemia, to whom I ſuppoſe him related, it is not improbable he may have ſteered that way. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall (if taken in Maryland) receive a reward of Forty Shillings, if in Pennſylvania, the above reward of Four Pounds, paid by

ISAAC HANDY.

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TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, containing 375 acres, one mile and a half from the town of Dover, in Kent county, on Delaware, the great road from Philadelphia paſſing thro' it, and Delaware Creek bounds the tract on one ſide. The ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and the chief part of the land exceeding good wheat ground, and plenty of meadow may be made, part of which is already grubbed and ditched, and may be readily put into graſs. There is about 200 acres cleared, and the remainder exceedingly well timbered; it is within 3 miles of ſeveral convenient and well frequented landings, from whence grain may be brought to Philadelphia at 3 pence per buſhel; on it are two good houſes, one a large new frame houſe, 3 rooms on a floor, exceeding well and genteelly finiſhed above and below; the other houſe is new, part brick, and part ſquare logs, 2 large rooms on a floor, 2 chimnies below, and one above, alſo a good cellar, and a pump of good water in the yard of each houſe. There are 2 good orchards, 1 of full grown bearing trees; the other the trees are young, but grafted fruit of the beſt kinds. It may, if required, to accommodate the purchaſer, be divided into 2 parts, and in that caſe a lane will be laid open to the Creek. Part of the money being paid at, or ſoon after the purchaſe, a reaſonable time will be allowed for the payment of the remainder. Enquire of Mr. Charles Hilliard, adjoining the premiſes; Dr. Samuel M'Call, or James Wells, Eſq; in Dover; John Clayton, or Charles Coxe, in Philadelphia. ¶

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THE Creditors of RICHARD READING, late of Amwell, in New-Jerſey, are earneſtly requeſted to furniſh the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees in Truſt for the Uſe of ſaid Creditors, with their Accompts legally proved, in order that the firſt Dividend may be ſtruck, by JOHN COX, and THOMAS PRYOR, junior, acting Aſſignees. T.b.c. 5. W.

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To be SOLD by public vendue, on Saturday, the third day of December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A SMALL STONE HOUSE, and about 9 acres of land, all cleared, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, about 9 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading to Buſſeltown. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, where due attendance will be given, by ROBERT ELLIS, and MARTIN ASHTON. †

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For BELFAST,

The BRIGANTINE *EXPERIMENT*, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, MASTER,

WILL ſail the Firſt of December, having a good Part of her Cargoe already engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Mr. Fiſhbourn's Wharff, or to ORR, DUNLOPE, and GLENHOLME.

---

*For* BRISTOL,

The SHIP, *HERCULES*, MASTER,

IS a good Veſſel, and has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers; her Cargoe already engaged, and will ſail the latter Part of this Month. For Paſſage apply to THOMAS SAVADGE, in Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

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For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The SHIP CLARENDON, *JAMES CARR*, COMMANDER;

A fine large Ship, has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail about the Firſt of December. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Commander, at the London Coffee-houſe.

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*Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,*

The POCKET ALMANACK for 1769.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

*December* 8, 1768. NUMB. 2085.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

## The ANATOMIST. Number XIV.

*---------- Still they find it good*
*To keep th' infection high ith' people's blood;*
*For active faction muſt be doing ſtill,*
*Leſt ſhe unlearn her art of doing ill.*
Dr. LLUEL, Miracles.

THE Prieſts in *Spain*, in order to rivet the prejudices of their party againſt the *Reformed Religion*, once told the people, that *Proteſtants* were not like *Catholics*, but had heads like *dogs*, and other furious animals.

Juſt ſuch a piece of art our *Centinel* ſeems to have uſed, in order to terrify the good people of *America* in regard to Biſhops. For he uſhers his very firſt paper into the world with the following prepoſterous picture from *Horace*, viz.

*Humano capiti, cervicem pictor equinam*
*Jungere ſi velit, &c.---*

and endeavors, thro' all his ſucceeding numbers, to repreſent *prelates* as *monſters* more frightful and dangerous than thoſe of the *Spaniſh* Prieſts. Every thing that could be judged exceptionable in the character of Biſhops that lived a century ago, is collected, as it were, into one character for our *American* Biſhop; and then it is modeſtly hinted, that if ſuch a creature ſhould be let looſe in *America*, he would devour all before him; or, as the *Centinel* himſelf has it, would "deſtroy our charters, laws, conſtitutions, and threaten us with the ſtill further loſs of our civil and religious liberties."---

Every reader would imagine, that the *Centinel* had ſome good foundation for ſuch a terrible alarm---"of the loſs of civil and religious liberty," by the power of an *American* Biſhop. It might be thought that ſuch power could be grounded on ſome law----but I have ſhewn that there is no ſuch thing poſſible. Or, again, it might be thought, at leaſt, that the plan of the *American* Epiſcopate itſelf, propoſed ſome ſuch power.----But quite the reverſe is the caſe; and it is high time that this plan was now laid before the reader; who will be greatly ſurprized to find it the moſt innocent thing, inſtead of being the moſt dangerous. In ſhort, the whole power propoſed for an *American* Biſhop (and all he can poſſibly exerciſe conſiſtent with our laws) amounts to no more than is daily exerciſed by any five or ſix of our clamorous adverſaries, within their bounds, in *Preſbytery met*.

The plan for an *American* Biſhop, which the *Centinel* moſt diſingenuouſly ſtrives to perſuade the public is a "*novel-invention*," ſet on foot by a few *American* Clergy, at this particular time, for particular purpoſes, is, notwithſtanding, a pretty *old invention*, ſet on foot in no times of trouble or diſtreſs, and firſt drawn up by no *American* Clergyman, but by an *Engliſh* Prelate, in whoſe favor even Dr. *Mayhew* has made an *aberration* into candor; and forgetting his uſual Biſhop-baiting humor, declares him a Prelate, who was "a great ornament of the Epiſcopal order, and of the Church of *England*."

It is the good *Biſhop* BUTLER we ſpeak of, who, in the year 1750, digeſted and drew up the ſcheme for an *American Epiſcopate*; a copy of which follows, taken from one in the Biſhop's own hand, formerly in poſſeſſion of *William Vaſſal*, Eſq; of *Boſton*.

1. "No coercive power is deſired over the laity in any caſe; but only a power to regulate the behavior of the Clergy who are in Epiſcopal orders; and to correct and puniſh them according to the law of the Church of *England*, in caſe of miſbehavior, or neglect of duty; with ſuch power as *commiſſaries* abroad have formerly exerciſed [over the Clergy in the colonies.]

2. "Nothing is deſired for ſuch *Biſhops*, that may in the leaſt interfere with the dignity, or authority, or *intereſt* of the GOVERNORS, or any other officers of ſtate. The probate for wills, licences for marriages, &c. are to be left in the hands where they now are; and no ſhare of temporal government is deſired for Biſhops."

3. "The colonies are to be at no charge in the maintenance of the Biſhop."

4. "No Biſhops are intended to be ſettled in places where the government is in the hands of Diſſenters, as in *New-England*, &c.----But authority to be given only to ordain Clergy for ſuch Church of *England* congregations as are among them, to confirm the members of the ſame, and to inſpect into the manners and behavior of their Clergy."

This ſcheme was propoſed near 20 years ago, and * publiſhed ſoon after; and therefore, whatever *novelty* may be in it, cannot be aſcribed to a few *American* Clergy of the preſent day, but muſt be charged firſt to Biſhop *Butler*, and then to Biſhop *Sherlock*, and Archbiſhop *Secker*; both of whom publicly declared this to be the *only* plan, long before Dr. *Chandler*'s Appeal. And all theſe great Prelates, who certainly knew the principles of the Church of *England* as well as the *Centinel*, thought it not in the leaſt "inconſiſtent with her principles," to have an *American* Biſhop, merely "for ordaining Miniſters, confirming youth, and viſiting our own Clergy," without any government whatſoever over the laity; leaving each congregation to be governed, in its ſpiritual affairs, by its own *Preſbyter*, aſſiſted by veſtries, as at preſent.

I ſhould be glad to know what is inconſiſtent or impoſſible in this? Or, to uſe the Biſhop of *Landaff*'s words---"What is the "fear? What is the danger? Can two or three perſons, reſtrained to theſe ſpiritual functions, be dangerous to any, in any "matter? In what? or to whom? Can they poſſibly, ſo limited, on any pretence whatever, attempt to moleſt any in their "religious concerns? Can they invade the rights of the magiſtrates? Can they infringe the liberties of the people?"

Moſt certainly none of theſe things could be done by them. For the plan aforeſaid, which is to be the foundation of their appointment, declares againſt every thing of this kind. Our own colony-laws likewiſe declare the ſame, in the care they have taken to ſecure the civil and religious rights of every member of the community; and it hath been fully ſhewn that no *Engliſh* laws, ſtatute or common, can extend here to create any Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over the laity whatever.

What then can be the ground of the *Centinel*'s apprehenſion of the deſtruction of our "charters, laws, and very conſtitutions," by the introduction of a Biſhop? On reading over his ſeveral papers, I declare myſelf abſolutely unable to find any ſuch ground whatever. I do indeed find many things *ſaid* by him in one paper, and ſeemingly *unſaid* in another; and tho' one can hardly tell in which of them he would deſire moſt to be believed, yet if we will take the pains to croſs-examine him, and put one of his arguments *verſus* another, we ſhall find that the man himſelf had none of thoſe fears and apprehenſions which he labored to ſpread among his party.

The CENTINEL againſt the CENTINEL,
On the danger of an *American Epiſcopate*.

"Thanks be to our wiſer ſtateſmen, of late ſpiritual power "has been kept within due bounds, and Diſſenters in *England* "have been ſuffered to worſhip GOD *peaceably*, according to "their *conſciences*; and many of the Clergy of the eſtabliſhment, "with a truly Chriſtian temper, have written and preached in "favor of toleration †."

Thus he thought, and thus he ſpoke in No. 3; and "thanks be to" the man for having once given an inſtance of honeſty and candor. We are now almoſt ready to ſhake hands with him, and lay aſide animoſity.---But alas! when we come to his 5th number, we are quite knocked up again. For though he has juſt acknowledged that the Church ſuffers Diſſenters in *England* to worſhip GOD *peaceably, according to their conſciences*; yet, in this number, he declares that they are *oppreſſed* by the Church, regardleſs of the rights of *conſcience*.

"Do you expect (ſays he to Dr. *C.*) we can lay aſide all "jealouſy of a Church which we ſee *oppreſſing* all others, both "in *England* and the colonies, in ſuch flagrant inſtances, regardleſs of the rights of conſcience ‡, &c."-------Let the kind reader try to reconcile this with the former paragraph.

But theſe are not the only inſtances where the *Centinel* hath blown *cold* and *hot*, and contradicted in one place, what he hath confidently aſſerted in another. For in this ſame good humored paper, number 3, where he has made ſome "aberrations into truth"---a thing more remarkable in him than if he had made thoſe contrary "aberrations" which Mr. *Livingſton* accuſes a Biſhop with----I ſay in this good humored number 3, we find the following acknowledgment, viz.---

"It is *evident*, that to maintain the *toleration*, and ſupport the "rights of *conſcience*, the government has been careful to pro"mote in the Church, men of *moderation* ONLY."

But before he gets through number 4, his good humor and charity wholly deſert him; the Church is *filled* again with men whoſe temper is quite the reverſe of *moderation*---men whoſe ſpirit of perſecution is ready to flame out in all its wonted rage.---

"They muſt (ſays he) give the world ſome more ſubſtantial proofs of their *peaceable* forbearing temper, than their advocate Dr. *Chandler*'s word, before we can believe that the ſpirit of perſecution is not yet alive in the Church, and would not flame out again, in all its wonted rage, if they were but allowed to exerciſe the powers they claim."---

Here now the poor man ſeems in a great fright; but a little afterwards, in the ſame number, he recovers himſelf, and appears very well content---that theſe "exorbitant powers (which had ſo diſtreſſed his imagination) are limited by the ſalutary reſtraints of ſome modern ſtatutes.----The wings of theſe High-fliers have been cropt," &c.---

What can be ſaid to a man that ſeems thus *afraid*, and not *afraid*; that retracts in one place what he aſſerts in another, and that puts improbable, if not impoſſible, caſes; and, in theſe caſes, cries out to have ſecurity for *negatives*, viz. that ſuch and ſuch things will not happen!

If the *Centinel* wiſhes to be believed, when he declares "the government hath been careful to promote in the Church men of moderation *only*;" that "many" (he might have ſaid the far greateſt part) of the Church Clergy are advocates for "toleration;" that "the wings of High-fliers are cropt;" that they are not "allowed to exerciſe the powers they claim; but are limited by the ſalutary reſtraints of ſome modern ſtatutes."---I ſay, if he he in earneſt in theſe aſſertions, which, indeed, the invincible force of truth, and facts notorious, ſeem to have extorted from him; then he hath the very ſecurity he deſires----a ſecurity *more ſubſtantial than the word* of an hundred Dr. *Chandlers*----even a ſecurity equal to what we have for life, limb and property---viz. the faith of government, and the ſanctity of laws, and charters. For if "the ſalutary reſtraints of modern ſtatutes" are able to prevent perſecutions, and ſecure liberty of conſcience, in a country where Biſhops are cloathed with legal powers; what can be apprehended from them in a country, where the ſame laws for liberty of conſcience, have their fulleſt force, and yet no law that can veſt a Biſhop with the leaſt temporal power over the laity doth extend?

But altho' this be demonſtrably true; and altho' the *Centinel*, by his own conceſſions, hath cut himſelf out of every ground of *apprehenſion*; yet, for all this, he will be *apprehenſive* ſtill.---"Suppoſing (ſays he) theſe Biſhops, ſent over with theſe limited powers, is there any probability they will remain *content* with them?" Juſt ſuch another queſtion as this did our *Centinel*'s great prototype, Dr. *Mayhew*, put, upon being told that the "Biſhops are now, and have long been, as quiet an order of men as any in the nation."---"But who knows whether they will continue ſo?" And the ſame anſwer that was given Dr. *Mayhew*, will ſerve his diſciple, the *Centinel*,---"Who can know with certainty any ſuch thing, concerning any perſons whatſoever?" Who knows whether the *New-Englanders* (whoſe wings were once cropt by the loſs of their ancient charter, &c.) will remain *content* with their preſent reſtricted powers, and will not again hang *Quakers*, *Witches*, &c. Who knows whether Diſſenters, either in *Old* or *New-England*, will be *content* long, without overſetting again the conſtitution both in Church and ſtate? Who knows whether they will not again erect a commonwealth? And again lead their King.---

But I forbear purſuing this argument for the preſent, as it might juſtly be replied, that there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe any ſuch things; the times and tempers of men being much changed---Why then may not the ſame reply be admitted on our ſide? what ſignifies it to ſay, that a Biſhop in *America* will not be long *contented* with limited powers, any more than to ſay that Independents, &c. will not be long contented with them? Are our laws, and conſtitutions, and charters, to be annulled for the *contentment* of either ſide? And certainly this muſt be done, before either can exerciſe the leaſt Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over the other.

For ſhame! that people cannot argue as they would wiſh to be argued with. Is it fair, is it brotherly, in any ſett of men, to keep up an eternal clamor, in order to deprive their Fellow-Proteſtants of a natural right, merely on account of old grudges, that ought long ſince to have been done away; or on account of groundleſs fears concerning what *may*, or never *may*, happen?

Dr. *Mayhew*, on further conſideration, ſaw the unfairneſs of ſuch a conduct, and in his ſecond piece ſays---"It is readily "owned, that our *apprehenſions* of what may *poſſibly*, or *probably* "be the conſequence of ſending Biſhops to *America*, ought not "to put us on infringing the religious liberty of our fellow ſubjects and Chriſtian brethren; neither have we any power to "do ſo, if we were unreaſonable and wicked enough to deſire it, "our charter granting ſuch liberty *to all Proteſtants*."

If the *Centinel* could have the virtue to make the like confeſſion, it might bring this diſpute to a ſpeedy concluſion. But if groundleſs jealouſies and clamors (about *contingencies* abſolutely *improbable*, and only *poſſible* to happen on a diſſolution of all law and equity) are to be ſtill thrown out, in bar of our juſt rights, it is high time that our jealouſies ſhould have vent alſo; and that we ſhould make it appear, as we juſtly can, that if the religious rights of *Americans* are ever like to be in danger from any ſett of men, it is from theſe our antagoniſts themſelves; and that other denominations in *America* can have no ſecurity againſt their aſpiring temper, but from the Church of *England* being conſtantly in a condition to balance their power, and to keep pace with their growth.

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## To the CENTINEL.

SIR,

I CONGRATULATE you, on your eſcape from the bloody knife of the Anatomiſt, who, after paying his viſit to the * *patriotic* Epiſcopalians of Boſton, and *diſſecting* a *Watch-Tower* in New-York, intended to have ſeized you in your ſleep, cut you up alive as you were, and expoſed you as a ſcarecrow, to frighten his oppoſers into a tame ſubmiſſion to his darling Epiſcopate. I am an entire ſtranger to your perſon, and know not whether you be a Preſbyterian or Quaker, Independent or Epiſcopalian, farther than as appears from your writings; yet the cauſe of truth makes me your friend, in oppoſition to ſome ambitious ſpirits, who have been feaſting their fancies, that the day is dawning, when the knowledge of Epiſcopacy ſhall ſpread through the land, and an American Biſhop, ſhining in full ſplendor, ſhall gild and gladden nations with his beams.

The memorable Appeal has long ſince made its appearance in this new world; by ſome it was viewed as a portentous ſtranger, foreboding all the horrors of Eccleſiaſtic tyranny; by others as a ſpecimen of Church moderation and lenity; and by all acknowledged to have the cunning of the ſerpent, as well as the harmleſſneſs of the dove. Various have been the refutations of that celebrated performance, to the no ſmall ſatisfaction of all moderate men, and the laſting vexation and anguiſh of our American Tories, who, in the agony of their ſpirits, talk of "reſiſtance unto blood," and conſequently of dying martyrs in the wild cauſe of their good maſter Appellant.

So copious of abſurdities and contradictions, ſo abundant in reflections on his oppoſers, is Dr. Chandler's Appeal to the public, that, notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid in reply, there is ſtill remaining ſo much worthy of animadverſion, that volumes might be written, and his Majeſty's liege ſubjects might ſtill be diverted for ages yet to come.

Moſt unfavorable are the times for ſuch controverſies, and every friend to liberty muſt lament, that a number of ambitious Miſſionaries could raiſe ſo diſagreeable a diſpute, when our public affairs call for the cloſeſt union in councils, and uniformity in meaſures. It is to be hoped, however, as the Anatomiſt "ſcorns to fall to flaſhing, without calling one to ſtand on one's guard," that he will deſiſt from his purpoſe, and endeavour to heal the wound he may have made, provided it can be made appear, that Dr. *Chandler* "*was* the aggreſſor" in this diſpute about Biſhops---that "Dr. Chandler *had* a general commiſſion from his own brethren," the Clergy of New-York and New-Jerſey, and, if his own words are true, and we underſtand the terms *commiſſion* and *repreſentation*, as the Convention did---that Dr. Chandler "had a commiſſion from the Church," and is therefore, in the ſame ſenſe, "the Church of England" itſelf, and conſequently much more than "the ten thouſandth part of it;" all which I now undertake to prove, altho' the Anatomiſt denies it, and has the impudence to ſay, "this is not pretended." I will alſo ſhew, that it is falſe to ſay, "Dr. Chandler has given no provocation," for "the treatment he has met with," as the Anatomiſt boldly aſſerts is the caſe. I will prove too that the Dr. has "uttered much more than" a ſingle word, reflecting on the principles "not only" of any, "but of every" Proteſtant Denomination on the continent, not even ſparing his own, eſpecially the unlucky laity.

In the proſecution of this plan, I ſhall take the following things for granted, which none, except the Anatomiſt, will venture to deny. 1. That Dr. Chandler knew what was his deſign in writing his Appeal, better than the Anatomiſt can be ſuppoſed to do. And 2. That when Dr. Chandler expreſly declares he does or ſays a thing with this or the other particular view, and the Anatomiſt flatly contradicts him, the Anatomiſt muſt then be ſuppoſed to be wrong.---With theſe *data* I proceed to prove, that Dr. Chandler, far from being a defendant in any diſpute commenced againſt his Church, is, in fact, the aggreſſor. But here, Sir, I find myſelf anticipated in your laſt-week's paper, and ſhall only refer your readers to the Doctor's *dedication advertiſement to the reader*, and *introduction* to the Appeal, for a full confirmation of this point. I ſhall here only preſent to view what the Doctor ſays in his *advertiſement to the public*, in the Pennſylvania Journal, No. 1321. "The principal deſign of "the Appeal (ſays he) was to *aſſign* the *reaſons* for which the "members of the Church of England in America, are deſirous "of having Biſhops to reſide in this country, to *ſtate* and *explain* "the *plan* on which alone American Biſhops have been propoſed "and requeſted, and to obviate and confute the objections, that "*might be ſuppoſed to ariſe in the minds* of any againſt ſuch an "Epiſcopate." Where is there in all this, or any other part of his writings, any hint of entering into any commenced controverſy? How then could the Anatomiſt utter ſo falſe an aſſertion? I now defy him, and his aſſociates, to produce a ſingle ſentence in the body of the Appeal, that has the leaſt appearance of a ſet

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

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* *The ſcheme, as it ſtands above, taken from Biſhop* Butler's *copy, reviſed and approved by Biſhop* Sherlock, *was publiſhed at* London *15 years ago, viz. in the year* 1753; *at the end of a book of* Ethics, *&c. written by the Reverend Dr.* Johnſon, *of* Stratford.

† *Centinel*, No. 3. ‡ *Ibid.* No. 5.

* *The town of Boſton deſired the Clergy to ſet apart a day of ſolemn faſting and prayer, which requeſt was cheerfully complied with by every denomination except Epiſcopalians.*

From the LONDON GAZETTEER of Auguſt 20, 1768.

*To the REAL ENGLISHMAN.*

GIVE me leave to make ſome obſervations on your reply, in the Public Advertiſer, to my letter of Thurſday ſe'night (which reply I ſee copied into the Gazetteer of laſt Wedneſday) Theſe you muſt be content to receive from the paper by which my former letter was communicated, as I have no cauſe to be diſſatisfied with the channel of my correſpondence. As to your apprehenſions of Danger to the Printer, from publiſhing any reflections on the juſtice of our impoſitions on the colonies, becauſe the right has been aſſerted by act of parliament, I hope our liberties are not ſo precarious, as to afford any real cauſe for them, as ſubmiſſion to the act itſelf is not withheld, or at leaſt till ſome penalty is preſcribed for thoſe who doubt its juſtice. Juſtice, Sir, is an inflexible principle, which ſubſiſts independent of acts of parliament, which can by no means alter the nature of things, or convert wrong to right. I know that corrupt judges, the creatures of royalty, have formerly perverted that power with which they were entruſted, and that juſtice which they ought to have diſtributed, to the gratification of miniſterial vengeance on the one hand, and the protection of miniſterial votaries on the other; but that we have any ſuch judges at preſent, I do not believe. As to our ſentiments on the meaſures adopted, relative to the colonies, I find they are widely different, as they muſt of neceſſity be, when we reaſon from oppoſite principles. In my former, and ſeveral other letters, with different ſignatures, I have argued from a ſuppoſition, that conformable to the conſtitution of this kingdom, repreſentation was indiſpenſably neceſſary to conſtitute the legality of taxation, and muſt confeſs, that I did not expect again to hear the truth of this principle controverted; a principle eſtabliſhed by Magna Charta, and confirmed by an invariable adherence to it down to the preſent period. Nor can one inſtance be produced ſince that charter was inſtituted, where the legiſlature has perſiſted in taxing any county or principality, without granting them repreſentatives. It is true indeed, the repreſentation is in ſome inſtances unequal; but it depends upon ourſelves to correct this inequality. You will perhaps alledge, as the partizans of Mr. Grenville have already done, that our ſtock-holders are not repreſented in parliament: But I hope the proprietors of our debts are not to be claſſed with the proprietors of our lands. And though neither Robin-Hood Society, or India Company, ſend members to parliament, yet every individual among them, who is poſſeſſed of real property (which alone ought to entitle him to a repreſentation) is repreſented in a different capacity; and there is not an inch of land, or a blade of graſs, in this kingdom, but is conſtitutionally and actually repreſented, as being at leaſt included in ſome county thus repreſented. But could it be even proved, which is impoſſible, that any individual or community in this kingdom is taxed without ſharing, in any reſpect, the national repreſentations; it could by no means follow, that becauſe ſuch individual or community neglected to aſſert the rights of Magna Charta, that the Americans ought of neceſſity to imitate ſo culpable an example. You will excuſe me therefore if I ſtill adhere to the principle on which my arguments are founded; and ſhould you again attempt to controvert it, I hope you will ſupport your baſe aſſertion with ſuitable facts and arguments.

In the preſent diſpute with the colonies, it is the right, not expediency, of taxation, which ought to be conſidered. This right Great-Britain has aſſerted, and our colonies have denied: They maintain their denial by reaſons againſt its juſtice, and we are about to ſupport our aſſertions by arms, which muſt neceſſarily prevail againſt their reaſons. If, however, you, or any other advocate for the Miniſtry, mean to juſtify their conduct on rational principles, I beg that the right may be firſt made apparent; as altercation muſt be endleſs, whilſt we argue from oppoſite ſuppoſitions, and whilſt you deem the inhabitants of our colonies rebels, and I eſteem them as patriots, laudably aſſerting their privileges. Before, therefore, you proceed any further, I muſt beg you will refute the arguments which they have urged againſt the legality of our pretenſions. The principal of theſe have been collected and republiſhed by Mr. Almon, particularly in the *Sentiments of America*, &c. and in the Farmer of Pennſylvania's letters. An attempt has, indeed, been made in the Gazetteer to anſwer the latter; but the author finding ſophiſtry unequal to truth and juſtice, eagerly embraced a poor ſubterfuge to diſengage himſelf from a taſk he had aſſumed, and to which the greateſt abilities would have proved unequal. You obſerve, that if repreſentation be neceſſary to juſtify taxation, it muſt be ſo to conſtitute the validity of other laws, binding on the colonies: And indeed between you and I, I believe it would be difficult to demonſtrate that we have any other right to exerciſe any kind of legiſlation over the colonies, except what is derived from precedent, the conceſſions of the colonies, and the expediency of Things; ſince his Majeſty does, by his Governors, &c. exerciſe all the legiſlative prerogatives in our colonies, which a people ought to diveſt themſelves of, or which are conſiſtent with the conſtitution of a limited monarchy. But as the colonies have affectionately yielded to Great-Britain a right of making all ſuch laws as do not take money out of their pockets, againſt their conſent, I think ſhe ought not arbitrarily to deprive them of that privilege, without which they muſt neceſſarily become ſlaves. You aſk, when the colonies were emancipated from the authority of parliament? Emancipation, though ſuſceptible of a more favourable conſtruction, is uſually applied to the ſetting ſlaves at liberty; and tho' ſlavery has been conferred on the Americans ſince the concluſion of the laſt war, as a reward for their loyalty during its continuance, yet I hope you will not pretend, that before that time they were ſlaves; ſince, until the birth of the Grenvillian Miniſtry, no attempt was ever made to raiſe a revenue from them in any reſpect.

I think, therefore, that you might with more propriety have enquired concerning the origin of their ſlavery, than of their emancipation. Till that time they enjoyed as ample privileges as any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, by right of their ſeveral charters, which they derived from the ſame ſource, from whence we received our great charter, Liberty, and which ought to have remained equally ſacred. Nor can they be taxed by us, as they have been, without a violation of theſe charters. As to their ſeeking foreign protection, I ſee nothing impracticable in it: That we have ambitious and powerful rivals, who would gladly grant it, is undoubted: That they will ever receive it I do not believe, unleſs urged to it by our oppreſſions. As to the impoſitions of a French government, they are indeed numerous enough in Europe: But in America, the caſe is different; the policy of France in that particular being oppoſite to ours, as the inhabitants of her colonies enjoy privileges which are denied other ſubjects. I agree with you, that the preſent duties impoſed on our colonies are trifling, and they are deſignedly made ſo, that they may the better eſcape oppoſition, and eſtabliſh a precedent for the moſt exorbitant exactions. In my former letter, I aſſerted that the time would ſoon arrive, when other motives than force would be required to ſecure the dependence of the colonies. Your obſervations on this particular, certainly were not dictated by a regard for poſterity. To prevent the increaſe of the colonies is not in the power of this kingdom, unleſs by exterminating their inhabitants. We ought therefore to convert this increaſe to our advantage: A ſure and only method of doing this I have already pointed out, which is not by violence. As to their paying for the protection they receive from us, you ought to conſider that the advantages we derive by converting their trade ſolely to our own emolument, amply repays the charges of this protection. As to the troops which are ordered to Boſton, I wiſh the abettors of that meaſure may not do this kingdom an injury, which they will never be able to repair. Can any one who reflects on the temper of the inhabitants at Boſton, imagine that they will tamely ſuffer troops to be quartered amongſt them, with expreſs deſign to intimidate them, and, by their inſolence, repreſs the ſpirit of Liberty? No: Theſe very troops will but create thoſe diſturbances they were deſigned to quell; and before the expiration of the preſent year, occaſion obſtinate aſſociations againſt importing any of our manufactures. As they are however ordered, I wiſh, for ſeveral reaſons, that Juſtice Gillam might accompany them.

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

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*FERRARA, Auguſt 4.*

WE learn, that at the approach of the Ottoman troops, on the ſide of Montenero, in Dalmatia, the Impoſtor Stephano, and his adherents, took refuge in the mountains, which are inacceſſible during winter. The number of theſe rebels is conſiderable, and they are in no want of money; whence it is preſumed they are ſupported by ſome foreign power, with the view of giving trouble to the Porte.

*Paris, Auguſt 22.* In conſequence of the deciſion made by the arbiters nominated for accommodating the difference between the India Company, and the Marquis de Buſſy, the latter will receive from the Company 500,000 livres, payable at four different terms; beſides 300,000 livres in bonds, at four per cent. and laſtly 500,000 livres more in annuities at eight per cent. 100,000 of which are to revert to his lady. The Company are further to pay him 75,000 livres, if he can make it appear that this ſum has not been remitted him to the Indies. It is aſſured, that both parties are ſatisfied with this deciſion.

LONDON.

*Sept.* 9. The duties of goods imported, and entered at the Cuſtom-houſe, during the courſe of laſt week, amounted to upwards of 220,000 l.

It is now ſtrongly reported, that a tax will be laid very ſpeedily on all diverſions.

There is now in this metropolis a gentleman who has acquired a fortune of 150,000 l. by gaming.

Lately died, at Montpelier in France, Iſrael Fonſeca, eſteemed one of the richeſt Jews in all the Levant. He has left his whole fortune to the Grand Signior.

A few days ago a ſchoolmaſter of this city, a great enemy to idleneſs, thinking the old copy, "Lazineſs will cloath a man "with rags," not ſufficiently correct, altered it, and gave it to one of his ſcholars thus: "Lazineſs will cloath a man with "nakedneſs."

We hear, it is abſolutely determined not to eſtabliſh Epiſcopacy in America, for two reaſons; firſt, becauſe it is not thought neceſſary, and ſecondly becauſe the Americans are not likely to ſubmit to it.

*Sept.* 22. The politicians at the weſt end of the town now talk of a war with France as inevitable, that it will ſpread over Europe more general than the laſt, and that but few ſtates can avoid being involved in it.

A certain precipitate reſignation has furniſhed ſome wags with a hint to obſerve, that our Great Men are like children playing at cards, who often throw up a good hand, in expectation of a better.

We are told that a certain Lady of Faſhion has at this time near 3000 l. per annum, ariſing from the half of the ſalaries of places which her intereſt has procured for different perſons.

A morning paper ſays, a certain great perſonage having aſked another great perſonage for his permiſſion to give a Maſquerade, was anſwered, "I have no objection, but how will you ſatisfy our Biſhops?" To which he replied, "Sir, I will ſend them all tickets."

We hear that a Society of Jew merchants are engaged in a contract with General Paoli, for the immediate payment of 300,000l. for the future privilege of an excluſive right of the exportation from Corſica of a certain valuable commodity, little known at preſent to be the produce of that iſland.

It is ſaid the D. of Portland, and Sir James Lowther, have made up their differences, and that Sir R. Fletcher will take his ſeat for the county of Cumberland.

His Daniſh Majeſty has ſignified his pleaſure of not leaving England ſo ſoon as he intended.

We hear that the account of Sir James Lowther's being created Lord Lonſdale, is premature.

*Sept.* 26. The Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD has recovered from his late Illneſs.

BOSTON, November 14.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES.

The Inhabitants of Windham, a conſiderable Town in Connecticut, have lately inſtructed their Repreſentatives to "encourage a Spirit of Induſtry and Frugality, and the Woollen, Linen, Glaſs, and Paper Manufactures," *rightly judging that under the Difficulties brought upon them by the late Revenue Acts, no Step can have a greater Tendency to procure them Relief.*----They alſo inſtruct their Repreſentatives "to come into effectual Meaſures to cement and confirm the Union between that and the other Governments in America; and that they endeavour to bring about a general Congreſs,"----*all founded upon the ſound Maxim, reſpecting the Colonies, divided they fall, united they ſtand.*

*Nov.* 15. Letters from South-Carolina inform, that all the King's Troops were withdrawn from the Out Poſts, and ordered for Boſton, and that the Companies ſtationed at Bermuda and New-Providence, were alſo withdrawn from thoſe Iſlands.---- And we have Accounts from Weſt Florida, that the Settlers there were in great Fear and Diſtreſs at the Removal of the Fifteen Companies from that Province, as they lay ſurrounded by Savages, from whom they have no Defence; that one of their Planters had loſt 30 Head of Cattle, ſuppoſed to be carried off by the Indians, and that they could not account for ſo ſingular a Meaſure, as the taking off Troops from a Frontier Province to place them in an interior Country.----*The Conduct of our preſent Miniſtry may convince the Nation that there are Myſteries in Politicks as well as Religion.*

It is confidently reported, that the principal Deſign of Lord George Campbell, the Governor of Halifax, who came Paſſenger in the Romney Man of War, Commodore Hood, is to make a Repreſentation to General Gage, of the preſent deplorable State of that Colony, occaſioned by the withdrawing of the King's Troops and Ships of War; Halifax, it is ſaid, is like to be deſerted on this Occaſion, the Tradeſmen, and many others, being obliged to follow the Fleet and Army, upon which in that new Settlement they depended for a Subſiſtance.----*Thus through the Miſrepreſentation of intereſted and deſigning Men, and under the Pretence of aiding the Civil Government in the old Colonies, where ſuch Aid is not only intirely needleſs, but highly affrontive and grievous; the new Colonies, both North and South, which have been thought by former Adminiſtration to be of ſo much Conſequence, and upon which ſuch large Sums have been expended by the Crown, are now not only expoſed to a foreign Enemy and the Savages, but deprived, in a great Part, of the very Means of Subſiſtance.*

*Nov.* 17. Captain Watt, arrived from London, in coming into the Harbour, he received a Shot from an armed Schooner, which carried away one of his Yards. Her Boat then boarded him, and took away 16 of his Seamen;----*the Importance of the Service in which the Fleet is now engaged, may perhaps apologize for their thus diſtreſſing our Merchants.*----

It has tranſpired, that our G------r and thoſe of the other Colonies, have Orders from the American S-------y, not to lay before their ſeveral Aſſemblies any of his Letters, or even Extracts from them for the future, without ſpecial Directions for ſo doing.----*The Freedom with which even the People of Britain have treated his Circular Letters, may account for this Prohibition, but however prudent it may be with reſpect to himſelf, judging by the Specimens before given us, it cannot be very agreeable to the Public to have the Matter of ſuch Letters partially dealt out to them, and interlarded with the Comments and Gloſſes of a G------r, or the Creatures of a G------r, in whom there is no ground for placing the leaſt of our Confidence.*

We are told that Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of Admiralty for this Province, &c. has a yearly Salary of 600 l. Sterling allowed him out of the American Revenue; and that three other Judges of Admiralty for North-America, will be appointed with the like Salaries.----*The only Recompence former Judges of Admiralty have received for their Services, was an Allowance of 5 per Cent. out of the Proceeds of all Condemnations; and a fixed Allowance of 100 l. Sterling per Annum, would have ſatisfied the firſt Lawyers among us for Capacity and Character; and will Adminiſtration ever be able to perſuade Americans, that the Intention of this Revenue is to leſſen the National Debt, when they behold it ſo laviſhly beſtowed one Way and another upon the Tools of Power; or rather, muſt it not ſerve fully to convince them, that the Fruits of our Toil and Labour, torn from us by that Project, is to be held out as Baits and Lures to ſuch baſe Americans as can ſacrifice their Country, in order to realize them.*

The little new Settlement on the Iſland of St. John, has been ſo noticed by Adminiſtration, that Iſaac Deſchamps, Eſq; is appointed Chief Juſtice there, with a Salary of 300 l. Sterling per Annum, which is above double what any firſt Juſtice ever received in this Province---*What pretty Miniſterial Pickings does the American Revenue already afford!*

*Nov.* 19. Before the Diſſolution of our Aſſembly in June laſt, the Council thought it their Duty to petition his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament on the American Revenue; a Draft of a Petition to the King was reported, and the C---l intreated that the Aſſembly might continue till this and their other Addreſſes were completed, which would not have taken them a Day; the Court was prorogued notwithſtanding. The Council were ſtill for proceeding in their Petitions; but the G------r inſiſted upon it that the C-----l were annihilated in their Legiſlative Capacity; that they exiſted only as a privy C-----l, and in this latter Capacity could not act without his Preſence and Permiſſion, which he ſhould not afford them in the Buſineſs they were upon. The C-----l complained of this *novel injurious Treatment*, and were it not for the critical Situation of our Affairs, would probably have remonſtrated to Adminiſtration; after much Altercation they were *allowed* to petition the King, but aſtoniſhing as it is, were *prohibited* addreſſing *either Houſes of Parliament.* The firſt Petition was completed, going rather on the Inexpediency of the late Acts, than conſidering the Matters of Right, and was committed to the G------r, at his own Deſire, to be tranſmitted to Lord Hillſborough, and by him preſented to his Majeſty.----The Court Gazette now informs us, that "the Petition of his Majeſty's Council of this Province, has been graciouſly received by his Majeſty; and that the Petition, with his Excellency the Governor's *Reaſonings in ſupport of it*, would have a due Conſideration before the Meeting of Parliament!"

The Mention made in the Gazette of the *Reaſonings* of Mr. B----d in Support of ſaid Petition has greatly alarmed the C----l, who, it is ſaid, are very ſuſpicious that the G------r has been capable of a piece of Chicanery, below the Character of the meaneſt Member of Community; it has ſome how got abroad that the B---d, in their Petition, humbly intreat that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to interpoſe with his Parliament for the Prevention of any Monies *being drawn* from his Majeſty's American Subjects by Way of Revenue, and that the G------r's Gloſſes upon this and other Paragraphs, are calculated to miſlead Adminiſtration into an Apprehenſion that they are not ſo deſirous of a *Repeal of thoſe Acts*, but that the Monies ariſing therefrom might not be *drawn* out of the Country, but *expended among us*, whereby the *great Objection* to thoſe Acts would be removed out of the Way: It is ſaid the C-----l have had ſeveral Meetings on this Occaſion, and divers Committees have waited upon the G-----r for a Sight of *his Letters and Reaſonings*, without obtaining that Satisfaction, and are therefore, as it is ſaid, taking Meaſures to detect his Management with Lord H--ſb-----h.---- *We have here a ſtriking Specimen of the Arts that have been made Uſe of by ſome Men, to beget, increaſe and continue the Miſunderſtanding between Great-Britain and her Colonies, that threatens the Ruin of both;---how infatuated muſt that Man be, who from the Succeſs of former Tricks and Subterfuges, at length becomes bold enough upon Affairs of the greateſt Importance, and at the moſt critical Seaſon, to hold out falſe Lights to Adminiſtration, and through them to a Britiſh Parliament, and even Majeſty itſelf? To ſuch a Degreee does Ambition and Avarice ſometimes blind the human Mind.*

The G------r, we are informed, not long ſince expreſſed himſelf to a Gentleman of Character in ſomething of the following Manner; I believe the Petition of the C-----l will be granted, for I have endeavoured to ſhew Adminiſtration the Reaſonableneſs of the Petition, and that the whole Revenue ſhould be *expended in America*; and as my own Support is not adequate to my Station, *I expect a good Share of it myſelf.*

This exactly agrees with what the Public Papers have Years ago declared to be the Views of that Gentleman from a *Civil* and *Military* Eſtabliſhment in America.---The *Revenue, the American Revenue*, too trifling indeed to be the Object of a *National* Concern, has been held up to Adminiſtration by *deſigning* and *intereſted Men* on this Side the Water, with a View to *enrich themſelves*; and ſome *late Appointments* in America, plainly ſhew what Baits have been held out to engage a Number of warm Coadjutors in this diſhonourable Cauſe. Hence Adminiſtration has been abuſed by being told, that only *a very few* in America were *diſſatisfied* with the late Acts of Parliament, and hence Diſturbances have been *created*, and greatly *exaggerated*, in order to form a Pretence for the *Diſſolution* of the Government of this Province, and the *Introduction* of a Military Force, to *ſtifle* the Complaints of this loyal and ſuffering People.

*BOSTON, November 28.*

As we have been favoured, by a Gentleman of Character, with the following very material Piece of Intelligence, we take this earlieſt Opportunity of laying it before the Public.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bergen, in Norway, to his Correſpondent in Leith, dated Auguſt 22, 1768.*

"A few days ago arrived here, 7 Sail of French Iceland Fiſhermen, Part of a Fleet of 70 Sail, who, on their Station off Iceland, were boarded by a French Ship of War, with Orders for them immediately to make the beſt of their Way to France, for that War with England was juſt on the Point of being declared. There are ſeveral more of the Fleet arrived in the River, and ſeveral others put into the Northern Ports of this Kingdom."

Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; formerly Attorney General of Rhode-Iſland, is appointed Judge of the new Superior Court of Vice Admiralty for the Southern Diſtrict of North-America, to be held at Charleſtown.

It is alſo reported, that Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; of New-Haven, is appointed another of theſe Judges for ſome Part of America. And that there will be four in all; the two other Places will be filled by Gentlemen belonging to this Province.

In Purſuance of a Deputation lately received from the Right Hon. his Grace Henry Duke of Beaufort, Grand Maſter of Maſons in England, on Wedneſday laſt was ſolemnized at a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons in this Town, held at Concert-Hall, the Inſtallation of the Right Worſhipful John Rowe, Eſq; to be Grand Maſter for North-America, in the Room of the late Jeremy Gridley, Eſq; deceaſed.----After the Inſtallment the Fraternity in their Order, with their proper ſignificant Jewels and Badges, went in Proceſſion from Concert-Hall, attended by a very large Band of Muſic, to Trinity Church, where a Sermon was preached to the Brotherhood by the Rev. Mr. Baſs of Newbury: After Service they returned in Proceſſion, the Order of which was varied, to Concert-Hall, where was a moſt elegant Entertainment provided, and after Dinner they had a Variety of Muſic, &c. &c.

Laſt Thurſday Morning his Excellency General GAGE ſet out from hence for New-York, accompanied by his Aids de Camp, and ſeveral other Officers.

The Maſter of a Veſſel lately arrived at Marblehead informs, that on the 10th Inſt. he ſaw a Ship in Lat. 38, and Long. 68, that had loſt her Foremaſt and Maintopmaſt, was a ſquare ſterned Veſſel, of about 4 or 500 Tons, and full of Men, but could not tell the Maſter's Name,---ſhe bore away to the Southward. This is ſuppoſed to be one of the Tranſports bound here with Part of the 65th Regiment from Cork, as one of ſaid Tranſports is not yet got in.

We hear that the young Man belonging to a Connecticut Veſſel, inward bound, who was preſſed ſome Time ago by one of the armed Schooners bound to Halifax, was laſt Week diſcharged, upon the firſt Application made to Commodore Hood.

NEW-YORK, November 24.

To PHILIP LIVINGSTON, JAMES JAUNCEY, JAMES DE LANCEY, and JACOB WALTON, Eſquires, Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly for the City and County of New-York.

*Gentlemen,*

WE, Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New-York----having not only ſeen by the printed proceedings of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly now ſitting, That a Requiſition of Money has lately been made to them for Quartering of Troops in this City; but having alſo heard it reported, that they may be in Danger of being diſſolved, if they preſume to read and anſwer *the Boſton Letter* as a Houſe; conceive it to be an indiſpenſable Duty we owe to ourſelves, and to our Poſterity, to convey to you, our Repreſentatives, by theſe our Inſtructions, the Sentiments of a great Number of your Conſtituents, as to the Part they expect you will act on an Occaſion, no leſs important and intereſting than perhaps ever came under your Conſideration.----But why do we ſay Conſideration!----For if you had a Right to conſider, you would have a Right to approve, or refuſe, as you thought fit; and in ſuch Caſe might be ſaid to exerciſe your own Judgments without Reſtraint.---Whereas it is notorious, that you have now no other Alternative, than to provide for defraying the Expences of quartering the Trooops----or ceaſe to exiſt as a Houſe.

The Act of Parliament laying you under this ſevere Inhibition, is, we conceive, more oppreſſive and dangerous in its Conſequences, than was the pernicious Stamp-Act, for Reaſons too obvious to be enumerated.---Nor can we comprehend the Difference (as to Taxation only) between a Law compelling our Repreſentatives to levy Taxes on us; or by taxing us directly without the Conſent of ſuch Repreſentatives.---In either Caſe, the very Eſſence and Idea of a free Repreſentation is totally extinguiſhed and deſtroyed;---nor is it of any Uſe to be anxious in the Choice of our Repreſentatives; if, after they are choſen, they muſt be ſubject to the Dictatorial Mandates of other Perſons.---No, Gentlemen---We expect and deſire of you, That while you are manifeſting your Zeal for promoting his Majeſty's Service, by providing Quarters for Troops in this City, as is pretended for *its Protection and Defence*; you do carefully avoid the moſt tacit Implication of having recognized the Act of Parliament, requiring you to make ſuch Proviſion, on Penalty of being deprived of your Legiſlative Capacity.

This Act we regard, as it has been by ſeveral of the other Colony Aſſemblies, as a moſt flagrant Infraction of your ſacred Rights and Privileges----We do therefore expect and deſire that you will alſo bear Record againſt it, and uſe your beſt Endeavours to get Reſolves inſerted in the Journals of the Houſe, aſſerting, in the moſt firm, full and perſpicuous Manner, your natural and conſtitutional Rights.----That Poſterity may know----that however ready and deſirous you were on all Occaſions of demonſtrating your Loyalty and Affection to our moſt gracious Sovereign, no Menaces could deter you from ſhewing a due Regard to the invaluable Intereſts and Liberties of your Conſtituents.

As to the Circular Letter of Lord Hillſborough, inhibiting the reſpectable Aſſemblies on this Continent from anſwering the *Boſton Letter*; but requiring them *to treat it with the Contempt it deſerves*, on Pain of being immediately annihilated---we cannot but regard it as the moſt daring Inſult that ever was offered to any free Legiſlative Body.---And we therefore do intreat you to move in the Houſe of Aſſembly, and to uſe your beſt Endeavours there, not only to have *the Boſton Letter* read; but alſo to have it anſwered in a reſpectable Manner: As it deſires nothing of her Siſter Colonies but to unite in ſeeking legal Redreſs from the Grievances they labour under.---And as the Unanimity it recommends to the Colonies, is their only Bulwark and Defence againſt the late meaſures to oppreſs and enſlave them---any Attempts to divert, or intimidate you from ſo glorious a Purpoſe, ought to be treated with the Contempt and juſt Indignation, which they cannot but excite in the Minds of the virtuous Repreſentatives of a free People.

*Gentlemen,*

FROM the Number of the reſpectable Signers of the Inſtructions now delivered you, we preſume you will be fully convinced that they contain the Sentiments of the Inhabitants of this City in general: And therefore, we doubt not you will chearfully uſe your beſt Endeavours to carry them into Execution, agreeable to their Wiſhes; and we flatter ourſelves you will find them not foreign to the general Sentiments of the other Inhabitants of this Colony.

[*The foregoing were preſented on Thurſday laſt.*]

*Dec.* 1. The Brig Boſcawen, Capt. Marſhall, who arrived here on Sunday laſt from Londonderry, on the 14th of October, Lat. 55:48, Long. 45:36, ſpoke a Snow from Virginia, bound to the Eaſtward.

The Brig Jenny, of Irwin, Capt. Caldwell, arrived on Sunday laſt, in 8 Weeks from Glaſgow; Nov. 18, Lat. 37, Long. 71:29, ſpoke the Sloop Hibernia, from Philadelphia, bound to Antigua, John Charles, Maſter, who earneſtly deſired it might be inſerted in the public Prints, that by an Accident, his Packet of Letters, Papers, &c. were loſt, in handing them from the Pilot Boat, occaſioned by a ſudden unexpected Sheer the Boat took at that Time; and this Notice he deſired might be given, that his Owners might ſend after him Copies of the Papers which were loſt, and that other Gentlemen who had Letters in the Packet, might know of their Miſcarriage.

By the Sloop Gen. Gage, Capt. Gibb, who arrived on Sunday laſt, from the Muſcheto Shore, we have Advice that one Mr. Hutchinſon, a Gentleman remarkable there for his public Spirit, has been lately appointed Governor of that Place, is arrived from England, and has had a private Interview with the Muſcheto King, at Sandy Bay, the Place of his Reſidence. Theſe Indians have always ſhewn a friendly Diſpoſition towards the Engliſh, and in Time of War have been a Terror to our Enemies on that Coaſt.

Capt. Paul, in the Brig George, who arrived on Tueſday laſt, from Londonderry, which he left the 27th of September, brings no Papers, or News, that we can hear of. Nov. 9, Lat. 37:45, Long. 70, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Gamble, from Philadelphia, bound to Liſbon, all well.

Thurſday laſt Colonel Croghan, Commiſſioner for Indian Affairs, under Sir William Johnſon, arrived in this City, from the late Congreſs, in his Way to Virginia:---He has brought with him, one Lewis Andrews, who was a Soldier in the Jerſey Forces, and taken in the Year 1763, by the Indians, near Lake Erie, in his Way to Detroit, and had been kept Priſoner amopg the Senecas ever ſince:---He ſays, they uſed him tolerably well, and at the late Congreſs he happily got releaſed, and is now returning to his Friends near Burlington.

*Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated October 29.*

"Major Rogers's Trial cloſed this Day: It held ten Days, and I dare ſay, he will be very honourably acquitted. In the Courſe of the Trial, it appeared the Proſecution was formed from the utmoſt Prejudice and Malice, and entirely ill-grounded; and though it is allowed that from his Indifference and Careleſſneſs, upon ſome Occaſions, his Conduct was ſuch, as gave Room for ſome trifling Suſpicion; yet the Puniſhment, and moſt unheard of baſe Treatment, he met with in his Confinement, was enough for one of the greateſt Malefactors to have met with; we cannot however know the full Reſult of the Court Martial till it comes from New-York.

Friday laſt 25,000 Dollars were ſhipped on board Capt. Langworthy's Sloop in this Harbour; they are to be landed at Providence, and from thence to be forwarded by Land for Boſton, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Troops now quartered in that City.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

*Extract of a Letter from London, September 21, 1768.*

"I am now returned from my Excurſion into Scotland, which fully anſwered my Expectation. You can hardly imagine how the Face of Edinburgh, and indeed that of the whole Country, is changed. On the South Side of the Town, there are now a Number of Streets and Squares of elegant Houſes, all built in the Engliſh Taſte, where formerly there was nothing but Corn Fields. Both Sides of the Back of the Canongate, which, in old Times, were uninhabitable, covered alſo with fine Houſes; and towards the North, they have begun to build a quite new City on Barefoot's Parks, which will make a ſplendid Addition to Edinburgh; and a Bridge over the North-Loch, to communicate with it, is now nearly finiſhed. Add to this, that the Country between Leith and Edinburgh is covered with good Houſes and Gardens. In ſhort, the Face of the whole Country, wherever I travelled, is changed for the better.

"Glaſgow is a beautiful City, and conſiſts of moſt ſtately Buildings; and throughout the Country, where we ſaw nothing but open Fields, we now ſee nothing but Trees, Hedges and Incloſures. The Spirit for Improvements in Agriculture is indeed ſo very high, that many Gentlemen have already doubled, trebled, and quadrupled the Value of their Eſtates. Extenſive Manufactures are alſo carrying on every where, ſo that every Body is employed, and Places where Indolence and Sloth reigned, are now become the Habitations of induſtrious and well fed People."

On Tueſday laſt came to Town, from New-York, Colonel MORRIS, and his Lady, her Grace the Dutcheſs of GORDON.

*We hear from Reading, in Berks County, that the Small-Pox rages with great Violence in that Town, having carried off near 60 Children in leſs than 2 Months. The German Inhabitants cannot be diſſuaded from the pernicious Method of keeping the Sick in hot Stove-rooms, under a hot Regimen, to which, doubtleſs, ſo great a Mortality is principally to be attributed. 'Tis much to be lamented, that their Prejudices in this Particular, and againſt Inoculation, are not removed. Some of the Inhabitants got their Children inoculated, who moſtly had the Diſorder very light; only one, which had previouſly taken the Infection, dying.*

Captain Caſtle, from Liſbon, on the 22d of laſt Month, about 40 Leagues from our Capes, ſpoke the Brig Grace, Captain Livingſton, bound to Liſbon from this Port, all well.

Captain Miller, from Cadiz, on the 11th of November, in Lat. 28:4, Long. 66:42, ſpoke the Ship Charlotte, Captain Campbell, from Cowes for South-Carolina, out 39 Days; on the 15th, in Lat. 31:32, Long. 72:26, ſpoke the Sloop Lilly, Captain Waterworth, from St. Martins for New-London, out 14 Days; and on the 18th, in Lat. 34:43, Long. 73:52, he ſpoke a Brig from Antigua for Virginia, 11 Days out, all well.

Captain Harvey, from Liſbon, on the 14th ult. in Lat. 38, Long. 68, ſpoke a Sloop, with Horſes, bound to Barbados; and the next Day he ſpoke another Sloop, with Horſes, for the Weſt-Indies, both from New-London, each three Days out, and all well.

By Captain Bingley, in 28 Days from St. Croix, we learn, that Captain Geikey, in a Brig belonging to, and bound for, South-Carolina from Guadaloupe, having ſprung a Leak on his Paſſage, was obliged to bear away for St. Croix, where the Veſſel run aſhore, and was loſt, but the Cargoe and Rigging ſaved. Captain Pell, in a Sloop, from New-York, arrived at St. Croix two Days before he ſailed; and Captain Lowndes, in a Sloop for New-York, was to ſail two Days after him.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 16s. 6d. Wheat 5s. 9d. to 6s. Indian Corn 3s. Ship Bread 15s. 6d. to 16s. Middling Ditto 22s. White Ditto 29 to 30s. Pipe Staves 9l. 10s. Barrel Ditto 3l. 10s. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. 5s. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 65s. Pork 70s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 6d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 20 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 40 to 56s. Melaſſes 21d. to 22d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 10d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 18s. Liſbon Salt 16d. Bohea Tea 4s. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny. Cotton 18d. Flax-ſeed 4s. Bar Iron 23l. Pig Iron 8l. Muſtard-ſeed 32s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

*Sloop Mermaid, J. Whitemarſh, Schooner Diana, W. Huſſey, and Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, from Boſton. Brig Lord Hyde, J. Taylor, Sloop Heſter, E. Doane, and Brig Grampus, E. Bingley, St. Croix. Brig Concord, J. Volans, Briſtol. Sloop Hope, T. Albertſon, N. York. Brig Shadwell, S. Williams, St. Euſtatia. Brig Scarborough, A. Seaton, Jamaica. Sloop Little Joſeph, S. Williams, N. Carolina. Brig Juno, J. Wilſon, Hiſpaniola. Sloop Lovely Peggy, S. White, Maryland. Brig Mansfield, S. Harvey, Liſbon. Snow Rebecca, J. Miller, from Cadiz.*

OUTWARDS. *Schooner Sally, T. Clark, for Georgia. Snow Sally, H. Robinſon, Liſbon. Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Schooner Peggy, J. Williams, Salem, N. E. Sloop Heſter, E. Doane, St. Kitts. Schooner Betſey, R. Tremlet, and Ship Ann and Dorothy, W. Greenway, Barbados. Snow Hope, J. Gilliat, Dublin and Liverpool. Sloop Three Friends, N. Cooper, Coracoa. Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, and Sloop Mermaid, J. Whitemarſh, Boſton. Ship King George, J. Langley, for Jamaica.*

CLEARED. *Schooner Peggy, R. Juſtice, to Virginia. Schooner John and Phœbe, C. Cardiff, St. Auguſtine. Brig Dolphin, G. Stevenſon, and Brig Hetty, P. Oſborne, Liſbon. Brig Rachel, J. Cox, Grenades. Snow Barbados Packet, S. Chancellor, Barbados. Sloop Uſhant, Z. Coffin, and Schooner Raven, T. Coffin, Nantucket. Sloop Patience, W. Ward, N. Carolina. Brig Paragon, S. Smith, and Schooner Experiment, R. Richardſon, St. Euſtatia. Ship St. Andrew, C. Emlen, Madeira. Brig St. James, C. Ferguſon, and Ship Clarendon, J. Carr, Jamaica. Ship Roſanna, P. Cox, Dublin and Liverpool. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, Montſerrat. Brig Experiment, W. Johnſtsn, Porto Ferry, Ireland. Schooner Swallow, J. Anthony, and Sloop Abigail, B. James, R. Iſland. Ship Roſe, W. Dyſart, and Ship Marquis of Granby, A. M'Ilvaine, Londonderry. Schooner Polly, T. Bacon, Salem, N. E. Brig Charlotte, H. Hubbs, Antigua. Brig Jenny, R. Speir, Glaſgow. Schooner Lovely Laſs, D. Badger, to Maryland.*

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*To be LETT upon Groundrent, or to be SOLD at a low Price for Caſh,*

A Number of ſmall LOTS of GROUND over againſt the New Landing-Place, on Front-ſtreet continued, between the Barracks and the River Delaware. Likewiſe ſundry ſmall Lots, on Green-ſtreet, to the Weſtward of the ſaid Barracks. Alſo ſeveral large Water Lots, at Kenſington, of 50, 60, 70 and 100 Feet Front on Delaware, and bounded by an open Paſſage, or Street, of 60 Feet wide, from King-ſtreet, down to low water Mark. Alſo two Pieces of Meadow Ground, containing ten or twelve Acres, near the New Bridge, on Hollander's Creek. Enquire of Dr. SHIPPEN. T.b.c.t.f.

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*To be LETT or SOLD,*

A GRIST MILL, on Pennypack creek, in the Manor of Moreland, about 14 miles from Philadelphia; the mill is in good repair, with two pair of ſtones, two boulting mills, and hoiſting works, all going by water, a large ſtone mill-houſe, and a ſtone dwelling-houſe and plantation of 100 acres of land, or any leſs quantity, as may beſt ſuit the perſon renting or buying the ſame. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, and know the terms, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county. JOSHUA MORRIS. 5s. tbc.

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Oxford Townſhip, New-Jerſey, December 8, 1768.

THESE are to certify, that Elizabeth Shoots, my Wife, has extravagantly run me in debt, ſo that from the day of the date hereof, I do diſcharge any perſon or perſons to credit her any thing upon my account, for I will not diſcharge any debt of her contracting, as witneſs my hand,

† CHRISTOPHER SHOOTS.

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WE the ſubſcribers, aſſignees of Farmer Dewees (late of this city Innkeeper) do once more requeſt thoſe that are indebted to him, by bond, note or book debt, to pay to us the reſpective ballances, due from them immediately, otherwiſe we are determined to put them into the hands of an attorney, in order that the delinquents may be ſued without further notice; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid Farmer Dewees, are deſired to bring in their accounts to us, on or before the 29th inſt. December, otherwiſe they will be excluded from receiving a dividend on his effects, which we may have to diſtribute. HENRY KEPPELE, EDWARD ROBESON, JOHN PYWELL, jun. GEORGE HITNER. ¶

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Cheſter County, December 8, 1768.

WHEREAS we whoſe names are hereto ſubſcribed, have been appointed by his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas to ſettle and audit the debts and credits of HECTOR M'NEAL; and being determined to make a final end of the matter, do hereby require all perſons who are juſtly indebted to ſaid HECTOR M'NEAL, to pay the ſame immediately to us, or to one of us, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt rigour of the law. Thoſe who have juſt demands againſt ſaid M'NEAL, are hereby required to give their attendance at the houſe of David Howell, in Trediffryn townſhip, on the 30th day of March next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, with their accompts regularly proved, in order that they may receive their reſpective ſhares of the laſt diviſion of ſaid eſtate, as thoſe who neglect this notification, will be debarred any future claim. RANDAL MALIN, BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, SAMUEL HAVARD, Auditors. ¶

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CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Hempfield Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a black and white COW, hath a Crop in the near Ear. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ROBERT BARBER. ¶

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THOMAS MACKANOSS,

Woolcomber, and Worſted Maker, from LONDON, now at the Corner of Fourth and Vine-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

COMBS WOOL for Stocking-makers, and ſells combed Wool, of different Colours, upon very low Terms, for ready Money only. Worſted Spinners may have Employ, at the above Place. Likewiſe Silk Stockings, &c. mended and grafted, in the neateſt Manner, ſo as not to be diſcerned.

N. B. At ſaid Place is ſold, Dr. Lobb's Tincture, greatly valued in London, as an effectual Cure of the Rheumatiſm, and very uſeful in Families, for many Diſorders; Directions with each Bottle, Price Five Shillings. ‡

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By AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, To-morrow, being Friday, the 9th of December, will be preſented, The

*BUSY BODY;*

To which will be added, The

*CONTRIVANCES.*

After which will be exhibited upon the Stage, AN ELEGANT SETT of FIRE-WORKS,

(By the two Italian Brothers, who have performed at the Theatre Royal, at Madrid, before their Majeſties the King and Queen of Spain, and at the Theatres of moſt of the Courts in Italy and Germany, and given univerſal Satisfaction) to be arranged in the following Manner;

A LARGE WHEEL, illuminated with brilliant Fire.

A Triumphal ARCH, adorned on each Side, with a Globe in the Middle.

A TORNANT, with variegated Fire.

Several FOUNTAINS of different Compoſitions; with many more curious PIECES, too tedious to inſert here.

It having been hinted to Mr. Douglaſs, that an Exhibition of this Kind (the firſt upon any Stage in America) would be acceptable to the Public; he, with Pleaſure, embraced the Opportunity of manifeſting his Zeal and Attention, by preſenting them with this additional Entertainment; for which, tho' the Expence of the Evening will be greatly encreaſed, he demands no more than the uſual Prices. Boxes 7s. 6d. Pit 5s. Gallery 3s.

On Monday, KING JOHN.

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*Juſt IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by*

DAVID HALL,

*At the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, oppoſite the Jerſey Market, Wholeſale and Retail,*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STATIONARY, conſiſting of Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy, Thick and Thin Poſt, large, Ditto ſmall, Pro Patria and Pott Paper; Gilt Paper for Letters; different Sorts of Marbled Paper, Emboſſed Ditto; Parchment, Quills, red and black Sealing-wax, Wafers, Slates and Slate Pencils, Scales and Dividers; Ivory, Torteiſeſhell and Fiſh-ſkin Memorandum Books; Fountain Pens; a Variety of neat Pocket Books, with Inſtruments, Ditto without; Caſes of Inſtruments; a neat Aſſortment of Paper Hangings; a choice Collection of Prints, among which the King and Queen, large; Pewter and Lead Inkſtands; Temple Spectacles of various Sorts; Inkpowder, Penknives, Pounce and Pounce Boxes, Sand Boxes, Letter Files, &c. &c.

*Of whom alſo may be had, as uſual, a valuable Collection of* BOOKS; *among which are,*

Biographia Britannica, 7 Vols. Folio, complete, the large Paper; Smith's Family Bible, with curious Cuts, two Volumes Ditto; Chambers's Dictionary; Rapin's Hiſtory of England; Boſton's Works; Clark's Family Bible; Miller's Gardiner's Dictionary, *a new Edition*, all in Folio. Statutes at Large; Third Volume of Blackſtone's Commentaries; and Abridgment of Miller's Gardiner's Dictionary, in Quarto. Lardner's Credibility of the Goſpel Hiſtory; Collins's Peerage of England; Biographical Dictionary; Boerhaave's Academical Lectures, Smollett's Hiſtory of England; Guicciardini's Hiſtory of Italy; and Johnſton's Shakeſpear, in Octavo. Sir Charles Grandiſon; Clariſſa Harlowe; Cleopatra; Cappell's and Theobald's Shakeſpear; Smollett's Voyages, Travels, and Don Quixotte; Fordyce's Sermons to young Women; Ditto to young Men; Lord Baltimore's Trial, *&c. &c.*

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New-Caſtle County, October 29, 1768.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of a yard at Noxonton, on Saturday laſt, during the time of the fair, a Horſe, Bridle and Saddle; the horſe is a ſtrawberry roan, about 14 hands high, has a blaze down his face, a white ſnip on his noſe, and under lip, with 3 white feet, has been lately ſhod before, is lame in the off ſhoulder, trots and paces very light, and with a bold carriage, is vicious out of hand, and very hard to catch: Had on, when ſtolen, a ſnaffle bridle, and hunting ſaddle, almoſt new, with a ſaddle cloth, ſtriped with ſmall croſs bars, and bound with red. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber, living at Mr. Williams's ſaw-mill, in Apoquiniminck Hundred, near Noxonton aforeſaid, may have him again, ſhall receive a reward of Thirty Shillings, together with Ten Shillings for the bridle and ſaddle; as alſo Three Pounds for the thief, upon conviction; or Five Pounds for the whole, to be paid by JOHN KING.

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IMPORTED in the Nancy Captain LEECH, from LONDON, and to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

GIBSON and ASHETON,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet,

A large ASSORTMENT of GOODS. ‡

defence againſt any New-England antagoniſts; ſo far from it, that the Doctor's profeſſed deſign is to explain what himſelf ſeems to acknowledge, and is now univerſally known, was "kept as a ſecret." So far from it, that he appears ſomewhat ſurprized that any "perſons are" even "ſaid to be alarmed at this conduct of the Clergy." He goes farther; he ſays, that "when the caſe is duly explained and underſtood, it is not apprehended that *any* oppoſition *can be formed* againſt the execution of a plan ſo reaſonable," &c. This ſame plan, to *explain* which is the *expreſs* deſign of the Appeal, the Doctor always mentions as a matter the public did not underſtand, which had never been debated, and for a thorough diſcuſſion of which, "all are invited to propoſe "their objections, that they may be fairly and candidly debated "before the tribunal of the public." If therefore it fully appears, that Dr. Chandler is not a defendant in any diſpute commenced againſt his Church, pray, Mr. Anatomiſt, who was the aggreſſor? And how ridiculouſly have you ſpent your time in writing ſeven long papers, to prove a point, in which you are ſo flatly contradicted by the author of the Appeal, who, without doubt, muſt be ſuppoſed to know beſt his own deſign in writing it? But ſuppoſe Dr. Chandler had been only a defendant in this diſpute, does he not invite all to propoſe their objections, and can the Centinel be blamed for accepting the challenge? I cannot but obſerve here the Doctor's craft. Notwithſtanding this his ſeemingly fair invitation to a fair and candid debate before the public tribunal, he takes care previouſly to brand any that might oppoſe him with the name of perſecutors. "Every oppoſition to ſuch a plan (ſays he, p. 82) has the nature of perſecution, and deſerves the name;" nay he goes farther, he calls it "perſecuting them for their religious principles," and that too "when no reaſons of ſtate require it;" and at laſt he boldly pronounces it "perſecution, in the ſtricteſt and propereſt ſenſe." Under penalty of ſo heavy a charge, who would have ventured to attack the Doctor? But greater evils await our ſilence. He tells us (p. 2) "if no objections ſhall be offered, it will be taken for granted that all parties acquieſce, and are ſatisfied;" a fine dilemma. To oppoſe the eſtabliſhment of a Biſhop, is perſecution; not to oppoſe it, is to acquieſce, and be ſatisfied with it! Surprizing! that a man muſt be thought ſatisfied with whatever he does not oppoſe, and what he has perhaps never heard of. I am apt to imagine that the Doctor is by this time pretty well convinced, that if all that were diſſatisfied with his ſcheme were to oppoſe him, he would bring the whole continent about his ears.

I am next to ſhew that Dr. Chandler had a general commiſſion from his brethren, the Clergy of New-York and New-Jerſey, and, in the Convention's ſenſe of the terms *commiſſion* and *repreſentation*, that Dr. Chandler had a commiſſion from the Church, and is therefore, in the ſame ſenſe of the terms beforementioned, the Church of England itſelf, and conſequently much more than the ten thouſandth part of it. Firſt then, that Dr. Chandler had a general commiſſion from his brethren, appears from his own words in his *advertiſement to the reader*; where he tells us, as an apology for the Appeal, "that he was requeſted by many of his "brethren to undertake it---that the taſk was firſt impoſed upon "him by the very worthy and reverend Dr. Johnſon of Strat-"ford, in Connecticut;" and adds, that "at the time when this treaty," as "he pompouſly calls it," was nearly concluded, the Clergy of New-York and New-Jerſey, "aſſiſted by ſome of "their brethren from the neighbouring provinces, took into "conſideration, &c. And after a thorough diſcuſſion of the "point, they were unanimouſly of opinion, that fairly to ex-"plain the plan, &c. was a matter of neceſſity and duty. It "was accordingly voted (ſays he) that ſomething to this pur-"poſe ſhould be publiſhed, and the *Author* was *appointed* to this "ſervice." Here we have an expreſs *appointment* from the convention; and it appears they were urgent, and almoſt laid their commands on him; "excuſes (ſays the Doctor) were not admitted, and a refuſal could not be juſtified." So far was the Doctor from acting in diſconnection with the Convention, that he tells us, "he was careful to follow the directions he had re-"ceived, and to conſult the moſt judicious of his friends, in re-"gard to the method and management of the work." Hence it appears, that the Doctor had not only a commiſſion for, but direction in his publication, and that the Appeal is the product of the united efforts of the Right Reverendly-inclined Clergy of the provinces of York and Jerſey, in full Convention met.

It muſt be allowed by the members of the Convention, at leaſt, that they have acted (whether lawfully or not, I leave themſelves to determine) as the repreſentatives of all the Epiſcopalians on the continent. This they muſt allow, or highly condemn their own conduct, in ſending over no leſs than ſeven petitions, in the name of near a million of Epiſcopalians, therein including eight hundred and forty four thouſand Negroes, all of whom Dr. Chandler repreſents as at leaſt virtual members of the Church of England, though he, at the ſame time, acknowledges that "many of theſe, it is to be feared, are not Chriſtians at all." Now as the Convention are, in their repreſentative capacity (ſo often made uſe of in their petitions) the Church of England in America (as they phraſe it) then Dr. Chandler, in the ſame ſenſe, their repreſentative in the Appeal, is the Convention, and therefore is, in like manner, the Church of England itſelf, and conſequently much more than the ten thouſandth part of it. *Quod erat demonſtrandum.*

It is hoped the reſpectable laity, who have been ſo much abuſed by the Doctor, and the unambitious Clergymen of that Church, will not be offended at the liberty here taken in ſpeaking of the Convention, as their repreſentatives, as they may be aſſured nothing farther is intended, than to treat with the Doctor and his brethren of the Convention, in the ſtile they are fond to uſe, and have aſſumed in their ſeven petitions. We as fully diſbelieve their preſent right to act in the name of the American Epiſcopalians, as the Epiſcopalians themſelves can do, and we hope never to be ſuſpected of the contrary.

Mr. Centinel, if you think this worthy of a place in your papers, I ſhall write to you again, and intend, in my next, to ſhew the Anatomiſt, that Dr. Chandler has given great provocation, and reflected highly on every Proteſtant Denomination on the continent, not even ſparing his own Church, and that you are therefore entirely juſtifiable in defending their injured characters.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
*Lancaſter, Nov.* 26, 1768. PHILANDER.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED away from Benjamin Armitage's, upon York road, the 16th day of Novemoer laſt, a dun MARE, with a black ſtreak down her back, a natural pacer, trimmed with a comb mane, about 14 hands high, and had a ſaddle on her. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to Benjamin Armitage's, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by CALEB ARMITAGE. *

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Fannet townſhip, Cumberland county, the 6th of November laſt, a dark bay MARE, with a ſhort ſwitch tail, natural pacer, near 15 hands high, round ſhod, branded on the near buttock D, and on the hind part of ſaid buttock a white ſpot the breadth of a Dollar, and on her wither ſome white ſhe got drawing. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that I may have them, ſhall have THREE POUNDS, or for the mare alone TWENTY SHILLINGS. It is ſuppoſed it was a Negroe man of William Campbell's, and a Dutchman, that ſtole her.

ALLEN BROWN.

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with a wharff and range of very good ſtores, near Tun-Alley, betwixt Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets. As the houſe does not recommend itſelf from the outſide, thoſe who may be ſtrangers to and want it, are requeſted to inſpect it further before they draw a concluſion; when it is not doubted, but they will find this obſervation neceſſary, and that it ſurpaſſes any ideas they could form from ſo ſuperficial a view. The wharff ſtore is now occupied as a tallow chandlery by Meſſieurs Badge and Granger, and may be continued or not at the pleaſure of the principal tenant. The premiſes were laſt in tenure of Captain Telamon Phœnix, late deceaſed. A convenient and dry cellar under the Union Library, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet; dimenſions 18 feet by 30 feet, has been in conſtant uſe for a wine cellar.

To be SOLD, a likely and well grown country bred Negroe Lad, about 20 years of age, ſtout and healthy, fit for town or country buſineſs, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles; underſtands driving any kind of carriage well, and would ſuit a gentleman either as a coachman, footman, to wait on table, or in any other capacity as a ſervant. The articles may be viewed on an application to the ſubſcriber, of whom the terms may be known. JOHN MURGATROYD.

## THOMAS WEST,

On the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the lower end of the Jerſey market, has imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, a neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the very loweſt prices for caſh, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, bearſkins, coatings, beſt 10-qr. blankets, common ditto, green and mottled rugs, red and worſted flannels, ſuperfine ſcarlet ditto, red and white bays, ſpotted ſwanſkins, mens, womens and childrens worſted and yarn hoſe, thread and cotton ditto, mens white, black and cloth coloured ſilk hoſe, worſted and ſilk mitts, mens green and cloth coloured velvet caps, ſilk ditto, ſingle and double ſcarlet and ſtriped worſted ditto, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, dorſettees, Mecklenburgs, cambiets, rattinets, ſhaloons, durants, tammies, ſilk and worſted breeches pieces, twilled cotton velvets, black, blue and green hair pluſh, mantuas, ducapes, yellow Engliſh damaſk, black, white and pink ſattin, figured ſarſnets, perſians, womens velvet, dark and light ground cottons and calicoes, Iriſh linens, ſheetings, gulix hollands, yd. and 7-8ths wd. cambricks and lawns, long lawns, 6, 7, and 8-qr. diaper table cloths, hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, white and brown heſſians and roll, houſewife and Manchester checks and ſtripes, corded demities, cotton counterpains, 9 and 10-qr. Flanders bed ticks, 3-qr. and 7-8ths ſtriped ticken, jeans and janets, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs and cravats, Ruſſia diaper, clouting ditto, ditto towelling, ruſſel and calimancoe quilted petticoats, clogs and goloſhoes, beſt pound pins, packets of beſt and common ditto, needles, Scotch thread, tapes, bobbins, gartering, quality bindings, ribbons, ſilk laces, plain, ſtriped and flowered gauze, ſilk hats and cloaks, fans, minionet and blond lace, gimp, ſnail and garland, tippets and muffs, velvet maſks, ivory and horn combs, ivory and ebony handle knives and forks, with caſes, ſtag, buck and bone handle ditto, Barlow penknives, ſtone ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, broaches, neat ſtone rings ſet in gold, beſt ſilver ſet ſtone ſleeve buttons, ſhagreen etwee caſes, ſmelling bottles, enamelled ſnuff boxes, &c. &c. harpſicord and ſpinet furniture; beſt hearth and cloth bruſhes, plate and buckle ditto. London beſt ſingle loaf ſugar.

## TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, a large dark brown HORSE, 4 years old, with a round ſtar in his forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a bob tail, newly trimmed, ſhod all round, a natural pacer, but trots ſome. Whoever takes up the thief, and horſe, and ſecures them, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL WILSON.

N. B. The thief took with him out of the ſtable a leather halter. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that a certain James Jack, ſold a horſe to John Tweed, of Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, for the ſum of Fifteen Pounds, and ſaid Jack received at the time of ſale Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, and a note for Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, bearing date the 21ſt of October laſt, and ſince ſaid horſe has been proved to be a ſtolen horſe, and taken from ſaid Tweed. I do forbid any perſon or perſons to take any aſſignment on ſaid note, or have any thing to do with it, for I will not pay the money. JOHN TWEED. ¶

## FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in the night of the 22d of November laſt, in York town, by a certain Richard Packer, born in England, a mouſe coloured HORSE, very dark, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, goes very wide behind, carries his head very low, when rid, and his tail middling high, and is very remarkable, having a piece cut out of one of his upper eye laſhes, is about 8 years old next ſpring; alſo a halfworn hunting ſaddle, with a blue ſaddle cloth, and white broadcloth trimming round it; the ſaid Packer took with him, a brown coat and jacket, a pair of good buckſkin breeches, two good hats, ſeveral pairs of ſhoes and ſtockings, a blue coarſe ſtraight bodied coat, very ſhort, with large white buttons, has ſtraight fair hair, is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and is remarkably knock kneed; he has a half brother in this country named John Collins, who drove coach for William Allen, Eſq; in Philadelphia, theſe few years paſt, but was diſcharged laſt ſummer, and I underſtand drives now for ſome gentleman in Yew-York, where it is moſt likely the ſaid Packer will go, being a little acquainted in the Jerſey, as he lived with one Hewling, near Burlington; he has a large ſcar in his forehead, very near his hair. He alſo ſtole a ſilver watch, made in Lancaſter, maker's name Thomas Worſwick. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Packer, and ſecures him, with the above articles, ſhall have the above reward, and THREE POUNDS for himſelf alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS CULLEN.

N. B. He may change his name, and ſome of his clothes. ‡

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 12th day of December inſtant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying and being in the townſhip of Upper Chicheſter, in the county of Cheſter, and province of Pennſylvania, containing 150 acres, or thereabouts, being about 4 miles from Marcus-Hook, and 5 from Cheſter; there is on ſaid place a new log-houſe, 28 feet by 20, two ſtories high, and three rooms on a floor, with cellars under the whole, a good log barn, 40 feet by 20, about 10 or 12 acres of meadow, and as much more may be made, and watered with a good ſtream of water; there is alſo an orchard of about 200 apple-trees, of good fruit, about 80 acres cleared, the reſt well timbered, and the whole well watered; the title indiſputable. Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſame time and place, milch cows, young cattle and ſheep. The vendue to begin at 10 o' clock on ſaid day, where attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given by me NICHOLAS NEWLIN. ‡

*For the* INFORMATION *of the* PUBLIC.

By order of the TRUSTEES of the College of New-Jerſey.

WHEREAS complaints have been frequently made, of the great expences of education of this college; the truſtees have now fallen upon a new plan, in order to bring the neceſſary charges of living in the ſaid college, within as moderate a compaſs as poſſible. Theſe complaints have been principally owing to the remiſſneſs of many of the parents and guardians of the youth, in making punctual payments of the college dues, which hath obliged the ſteward, for want of ready caſh, to purchaſe the proviſions frequently upon long credit, and the ſeller thence to demand a conſiderable advance upon the market price. This inconvenience, it is preſumed, hath induced many to keep their children at the grammar ſchool, for the firſt, and ſometimes the ſecond year, which ought to have been ſpent at the college; to the manifeſt injury of their education. For remedying this effectually for the future, and alſo to give the utmoſt ſatisfaction to thoſe who propoſe to educate their children at this ſeminary; notice is hereby given to the public, that the truſtees have now contracted, for the boarding of ſtudents, at a certain fixed rate per week, viz. Six Shillings and Six-pence, proclamation money of New-Jerſey. And in order to enable the contractors to pay ready caſh for all the articles to be provided, it is now ordered, that every ſtudent, on his firſt admiſſion into college, and ſo at the beginning of every fall and ſpring terms, do depoſit in the hands of the ſteward, the ſum of Seven Pounds proc. in advance, which ſum is pitched upon, as nearly one half of the article of board. And that, at every annual commencement, or at leaſt at the beginning of the following term, before admiſſion, he be obliged, beſide the depoſit of board per advance as now ordered, to pay up the whole arrears of tuition money, and chamber rent for the preceding year. To ſhew that there is no purpoſe of making, in any caſe, an eventual gain by the depoſit, a proportionable part thereof will be repaid, in caſe of the death or neceſſary removal of any ſcholar, during the current half year. By this means, the inconveniences both to the managers and ſtudents, from large arrearages unpaid, will be effectually avoided; and the latter be as well provided for as at any time heretofore; which, it is preſumed, as to the plenty or goodneſs of the commons, has been on a footing, not inferior to that of any college in theſe colonies. Upon the plan above adopted, the expence of living here, will be within a few ſhillings, more or leſs, as follows;

| | |
|---|---|
| To 1 year's board (deducting the vacation weeks at ſpring and fall) at 6s. and 6d. per week, | £ 13 13 0 |
| Fire wood and candles, about | 2 10 0 |
| Waſhing, about | 2 10 0 |
| Tuition and chamber rent | 5 00 0 |
| | £ 23 13 0 |

Every ſtudent to pay One Shilling per week, for every week's abſence, after the vacations are ended, to indemnify the ſteward, who pays wages to ſervants for their benefit.

It is preſumed, the above plan will remove every ground of complaint, and give the moſt general ſatisfaction. The parents and guardians of the youths are therefore deſired to take notice, that theſe regulations will be invariably adhered to; and it is expected they will conſequently take the moſt particular care, that, for the future, the ſtudents come prepared, after every fall and ſpring vacation, to make the required depoſit of 7 l. in advance for board, without which, he muſt be put to the trouble and expence of returning home for the ſame; as the college, for the general benefit, is determined ſtrictly to execute the above plan.

The truſtees further give notice, that they have made proviſions for the encouragement of young gentlemen, who have finiſhed the ordinary courſe of philoſophy, to return and purſue their ſtudies at college, and fit themſelves for any of the higher branches, to which they ſhall think proper, chiefly to devote their future application, whether thoſe called learned profeſſions, divinity, law and phyſic, or ſuch liberal accompliſhments in general, as fit young gentlemen for ſerving their country in public ſtations. For this purpoſe, the profeſſor of divinity, beſides what attention he may give to the inſtruction of the ſenior claſs, will give regular lectures upon the ſyſtem. The preſident alſo has engaged to give lectures twice in the week, on the following ſubjects. (1) On chronology and hiſtory, civil as well as ſacred; a branch of ſtudy, of itſelf extremely uſeful and delightful, and at preſent in the higheſt reputation in every part of Europe. (2) Critical lectures on the ſcripture, with the addition of diſcourſes on criticiſm in general; the ſeveral ſpecies of writing, and the fine arts. (3) Lectures on compoſition, and the eloquence of the pulpit and the bar. The preſident will alſo endeavour to aſſiſt every ſtudent by converſation, according to the main object, which he ſhall chuſe for his own ſtudies; and will give liſts and characters of the principal writers on any branch, that ſtudents may accompliſh themſelves, at the leaſt expence of time and labour. For the attainment of their ends; a very valuable addition to the public library was brought over with the preſident; another large collection of the moſt ſtandard books, is newly arrived; and a third is very ſoon expected from London. So that this college, which had before all the advantages for ſtudy, that a retired healthful place could poſſeſs, is now well furniſhed with a valuable public library, which will be improved by continual additions. It is to be obſerved, that from thoſe who after their ordinary courſe, ſhall return to college, in order to purſue their ſtudies with thoſe advantages; no tuition money will be required, except that the French language will be taught, if deſired, for a very inconſiderable gratuity.

*Philadelphia, December* 1, 1768.

THE MANAGERS of the PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC FOUR CLASS LOTTERY, deſire the Adventurers to take Notice, that the Time limited by Law for the Renewal of their Tickets, will expire the 14th Inſtant, after which Time the remaining Tickets (if any) will be ſold to the firſt Perſons who ſhall incline to become Adventurers in the ſucceeding Claſſes: And as many Applications have been made to each of the Managers, for that Purpoſe, they expect to be able to draw immediately after the Time limited for Renewal.

Philadelphia, November 28, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to THOMAS and DAVID POTTS, or to DAVID POTTS, late of this city, Merchants, are requeſted to pay the ſame, within one month after date, to LODOWICK SPROGELL (next door to Iſaac Jones, Eſq; Mayor of this city) who is empowered to receive the ſame; otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without further notice.

Said SPROGELL has a ſervant girl's time to diſpoſe of, that has two years to ſerve. Alſo a 60 gallon ſtill, worm and tub. †

THE Creditors of RICHARD READING, late of Amwell, in New-Jerſey, are earneſtly requeſted to furniſh the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees in Truſt for the Uſe of ſaid Creditors, with their Accompts legally proved, in order that the firſt Dividend may be ſtruck, by JOHN COX, and THOMAS PRYOR, junior, acting Aſſignees. T.b.c. 5. W.

SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS, Beaver Coatings, Kerſeys, and Second Cloths, with ſuitable Trimmings, freſh imported, to be ſold by FRANCIS HOPKINSON, at his Store, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the City-Vendue-Store. Alſo beſt HYSON TEA, at 28 s. per Pound.

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

December 15, 1768. NUMB. 2086.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

## The ANATOMIST. Number XV.

*I appeal to the Church of Protestants.* NICHOLLS.

*Cujus aures clausæ sunt, ut ab amico, verum audire nequeat, hujus salus desperanda est.* CICERO.

IN answer to what is called the *Centinel*'s arguments, which consist chiefly of vain surmises, I have shewn in part, and may perhaps shew more at large, that if the faults of former times are to be again brought to view, there is no people on earth whose intolerant, persecuting, aspiring spirit, ought more justly to be dreaded by all Protestants, than his own party; who, altho' they are of various sects, and their *heads* look different ways, yet, like *Sampson*'s foxes, their *tails* have always been *joined*, to carry firebrands into the corn-fields and vineyards of their neighbours.

The distinction hath been sufficiently made between those powers of order and government, essential to every Christian Church; and those adventitious powers derived from human laws. The *former*, the Church of *England* is entitled to, in common with all other Churches here. And the *latter* (it hath been demonstrably shewn) an *American* Bishop cannot enjoy, till our laws, charters, and constitutions, are first totally set aside. To suppose, then, that all this will be done, and to offer it as an argument for denying us a just and natural right, is too futile to deserve further notice. Even Dr. *Maybew* blushed at such an argument, and retracted it; nor would our antagonists think it fair to be deprived of any right of theirs, on the like vain presumptions.

The *Remonstrant*'s * argument, that judges *may* be intimidated to wrest the laws, &c. is equally absurd, and admits of the like answer, viz. that no men ought to be deprived of their rights, on account of the bare surmises of others. It was formerly more than surmised that *Presbytery* could never be safe in *Scotland*, if *Episcopacy* was suffered in *England*; and yet time has shewn that this was a groundless, as well as uncharitable presumption. If the laws of the land will not bind Judges, as well as Bishops, I can offer no further security for either; unless I was to advise our antagonists to do with the former, as it is said some of them have threatened to do with the latter, viz---"to throw them into the first river or ditch," when they violate the laws.

By the plan for an *American* Episcopate, which hath been fairly published, no other power is desired than that of ordination, confirmation, and such government of the Clergy, as is derived from the Church, and the laws of canonical obedience. As to the laity, it hath been again and again shewn, that no law in force in these colonies, can give a Bishop any power over them, greater than every Presbyter of every denomination hath over his own pastoral charge. And if the laws in being are not explicit enough on this head, we have no objection, if every assembly, of every colony, should, by new laws, tie our Bishop hand and foot, if they think it necessary, provided they leave him those powers mentioned above, which are on all sides (confirmation excepted) judged essential to a Christian Church; and which our Church thinks proper to place in a *single* person, and not in *many*. As to any natural disposition in Episcopalians, more than in others, to violate laws, I think the whole world, one party excepted, will acquit them; and for *one* violation of law by Episcopalians, I am ready, if desired, to produce *ten* on the side of that party themselves, wherever they had power.

Having made this brief recapitulation of what has been the substance of sundry of my former papers, I now follow the *Centinel* to some other parts of his performance. For, not content with the hideous character he has given us of the Bishops, and government of our Church, he hath, with a spirit and charity, becoming----himself, in order still better to carry his point, thought fit to vilify our *Church* itself, as scarce fit to be tolerated in a *Protestant* land, having "corrupted and obscured the pure word of GOD with human inventions."---

I have more than once had occasion to complain of the *Centinel*, for laying down his charges and assertions in a way so loose, general and unmanly, that they will scarce admit of a particular answer. Thus he acted in spreading his *general* alarm about *American* Bishops. He gave us no particular grounds of his fears, so that I was forced to consider every possible ground. The same way he acts here. He does not tell what those "human inventions are, wherewith our Church hath corrupted and obscured the pure word of GOD;" and I am left to guess whether he means in point of *Episcopal government* itself, or in rites, ceremonies, and points of doctrine. But if we examine the Field from whence his generous hand hath culled some of its choicest flowers to deck the Church with, we may presume that the whole together, our discipline, government, rites, &c. are a smoke in his *nostrils*, like as they were in the *nostrils* of the old calumniators he hath copied; and that he is afraid of being sunked to death with the rank smell which they retain of the ancient whore!

To general charges, in this case, it may be sufficient to give general answers; and to make one *Appeal to the* CHURCH *of* PROTESTANTS, to see how she hath expressed herself; 1st, Concerning Episcopal government.---2dly, Concerning the rites, ceremonies, and doctrines of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. If the *Centinel* (as my Latin motto hath it) *will not hear truth* from those *Reformed Churches* abroad, whom he must consider, by his own principles, as *friends*, nearly allied to his own party, *I must despair* of his conviction.

This appeal may be unnecessary to those who have the books from which the *Centinel* hath *huckstered* out his scandal, or the answers that have been given by learned divines of the Church of *England*. But the generality of readers, in this country, may not have either the one or the other. They may not know that the *Centinel*'s villainous charge against the Church, of having "corrupted and obscured the pure word of GOD with human inventions," hath been answered over and over again, and stands refuted by the testimonies of almost every *reformed* denomination of Christians upon earth, except a few restless *fanatics* in our own country. It is fit, therefore, since this writer hath raked up this charge again from the old lumber of refuted pamphlets, that inquisitive readers, Churchmen especially, should be satisfied on this head; lest impudent assertions should pass for truth, on the one side, and silence be considered as inability to answer, on the other.

As to the order and institution of Bishops, and government by them, I am now to corroborate what I have said in my former papers, by the testimonies of the *reformed* abroad; and then proceed to give the like testimonies with respect to rites, ceremonies, and the purity of the doctrines of our Church; for if the *Centinel* could succeed in damning her whole reputation, as yet *impure* and *unreformed*, it would be needless to hold any long contest about Bishops, or any thing else that concerns such a Church.

And now let us hear the sentiments of the first Reformers, and see whether they agree with our *Centinel* in considering Bishops as monsters, and Episcopal government as dreadful, antichristian, "the yoke of bondage," &c.---

LUTHER expresses great veneration for *Prelacy*, and distinguishes betwixt Popish tyrants and *true Bishops*, professing, "that "he had no difference with them as *Bishops*, but as *Popish*;" and ZANCHI (the compiler of the *Gallican Confession*) observes "a change of *name*, rather than of office, in the *superintendants*, "and *general-superintendants* of the *German* Churches, these being only *Bishops* and *Archbishops*, under disguised names;" and he acknowledges further, that "by the consent of histories, "councils, and ancient fathers, those orders have been generally allowed by all Christian Societies; that Episcopacy is "agreeable to the word of GOD;---that where it is in exercise, it ought to be continued, and where by violence it hath "been abolished, it ought to be restored." (1)

CALVIN recommends the hierarchy to the King of Poland; and says, that "the ancient government by *Archbishops*, and *Bishops*, "and the *Nicene* constitution of *Patriarchs*, was for order's sake "and good government."---The same great man, in his treatise concerning the necessity of the Reformation, says,---"give us "such an hierarchy, in which Bishops preside, who are subject "to CHRIST, and *him alone*, as *their only head*, and then I will "own no curse too bad for him that shall not pay the utmost re"spect to such an hierarchy as this." And when he was called to an account, by Cardinal *Sadolet*, concerning the *Geneva* defection, and for subscribing the *Augustan Confession*, he repeats, that he "should think every man deserving the worst curse, who "would not be subject to such an hierarchy as that above."

Now such an hierarchy as this is what hath been proposed to take place in the Episcopal Churches in the colonies; for the words of *Calvin*---"Bishops subject to CHRIST alone"---do not mean Bishops who reject the supremacy of the state wherein they live, with respect to *affairs* Ecclesiastical, under CHRIST; but such as deny their subjection to the Pope, as the sole spiritual head of the Church, &c.---on earth. For *Calvin* is known to have made use of the secular authority, wherever he could obtain it, in aid of the establishment of his discipline; and some of his followers in the Reformed *French Church*, as for example, Monsieur *Daille*, still further explain his meaning in this place.

"CALVIN himself, says he, honored *all* Bishops, *that were* "*not subjects of the Pope*, and taught the pure and sincere doc"trines of the Apostles---such as were the prelates of *England*, "*Cranmer*, *Hooper*, &c.---We ourselves also have ever maintained, and do still maintain, the same Christian communion in "faith, and charity with their successors.---We confess that the "foundation *of their charge is good and lawful, established by the* "*Apostles, according to the command of* CHRIST." (2)

The like testimony of *Calvin*'s regard to our Church, and her government by Bishops, is given by Monsieur *de l'Angle*, Minister of the *French* Church at *Charenton*, in a letter to the Bishop of *London*, 1680.

"Since the Church of *England* is a TRUE CHURCH of our "LORD; since her *worship and doctrines* are PURE, and have "nothing in them CONTRARY to the WORD of GOD; since "the Reformation (in *England*) was received, together with "Episcopacy, the establishment of the liturgy and ceremonies---"it is, without doubt, the duty of all the Reformed in your "realm to keep themselves inseparably united to the Church. "And those who do not this, on pretence of more simplicity in "their ceremonies, and less inequality among the Ministers, do "certainly commit a very great sin."

"This was so much the opinion of our great and excellent "CALVIN---that he makes no difficulty to say, that if there "should be any so unreasonable, as to refuse the communion "of a Church that was *pure* in its worship and doctrine, and "not submit himself with respect to its government, under "pretence that it hath retained an *Episcopacy qualified as yours is*, "there would be no censure nor rigor of discipline, that ought "not to be exercised upon them †."

Here then is a very different testimony concerning Bishops, Episcopal government, the *purity* of our Church doctrines, &c. from what the *Centinel* hath given; and that from the founders and Princes of his own party. As to what is said about the sin of non-conformity to such a Church, we urge not that matter, where there is no establishment; and would be well content, if these our bitter adversaries would enjoy their own principles in quiet, and leave us to do the same, without desiring to tear our principles in pieces, and to deprive us of our just and common rights, as fellow-christians.---But to proceed---

BEZA, some time the collegue, and afterwards the rigid successor of CALVIN, was of the same mind with respect particularly to the *English* Bishops.---"The Church of *England*, says he, after the "Reformation, was supported, and stood, by the authority of "Archbishops and Bishops, of which order she had many, not "only famous Martyrs, but excellent Doctors and Pastors; and "may she ever enjoy that singular blessing of GOD upon "her ‡." And, in a dedication of his New-Testament to Queen *Elizabeth*, he says---"*England* enjoys what perhaps no "other kingdom does, *the compleat possession of the* PURE *and* "*sincere doctrine of the* GOSPEL."

Monsieur LE MOYNE, a learned foreigner, and professor of divinity at *Leyden*, delivers himself thus---"As to *Episcopal* "government, what is there in it that is dangerous, and may "reasonably alarm mens consciences? If this be capable of "depriving us of eternal glory, and shutting the gates of hea"ven, who was there that entered there for the space of "*fifteen hundred years*, since that for all that time, all the "Churches of the world had no other sort of government? "Who was it for so many ages, that made up the councils of the "Church, as well general as particular? Was it not the Bi"shops? And is it not to their wise conduct, to which, next "under GOD, his word is beholden for its victories and "triumphs?"

With such testimonies as these on our side, we need not regard the *barkings* of a thousand *Centinels*, but I shall have more to say on this subject in my next.

P. S. In the 21st paragraph of the last *Anatomist*, instead of these words---"but a little afterwards, in the same number, he recovers himself, and appears very well content, &c."---read as follows---"but, in the preceding sentence of the same number, he appears very well content," &c.---

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Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

*We are ordered to request a place in your paper, for the following* EXTRACTS *from the Minutes of the* American Philosophical Society.

WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN EWING, Secretaries.

*At a meeting held at the* State-House, *Philadelphia, November* 15, 1768.

"Colonel LEE having transmitted to this Society, the ingenious and accurate observations of Colonel LANDON CARTER, of *Sabine-Hall*, in Virginia, concerning the FLY-WEAVIL, that destroys the wheat, the same were read; and the Society acknowledge themselves under great obligations to Colonel *Carter*, for the communication of the useful discoveries and conclusions, which (after many years experience) he has formed concerning the propagation and progress of that pernicious insect, and the methods to be used to prevent the destruction of the *wheat* by it; and order his ingenious paper to be printed, for the benefit of the public."---

DEAR SIR,

IT is not in my power to oblige you with the paper that I some years ago published in our Gazettes, upon this little destructive insect, called the Moth or Fly-Weavil. However, as you are very earnest in your enquiries as to its particular nature, in order, if possible, to save so beneficial a commodity as *wheat* to America, which perhaps in a few years (unless such destructive insects do infest it) might become a kind of granary to most parts of Europe; I will, from my diaries, put together those discoveries that led me to write that paper; and also what has since occurred to me in the attacks that our country has lately met with from those insects; for it is a certainty they continue amongst us, just as the seasons favour or not their propagation; although some will fancy they have their periods for coming and going away.

It is but something more than twenty-five years ago, since I heard any thing of such an insect that injured our wheat; but since then I have had frequent occasions to take great notice of it; and have had great reason to be very anxious to examine into the nature of that fly. It is with much propriety called a *Weavil*, as it destroys the wheat even in our granaries, though it is not of the kind termed by Naturalists the *Curculio*, of which they have given a very long list; for it is not like a Bug, it carries no cases for its wings; neither has it any feelers, with which the Curculio is always distinguished; and perhaps (as I fancy it will turn out in the course of this letter that they never attack grain when hard) they really have no occasion for such feelers. For from the make of it, to my judgment it appears an impossibility that it should ever perforate into a hard grain, being furnished with nothing in nature, from the most minute examination by glasses, that could make such a perforation; and seems indeed a fly itself, consisting of nothing sensible to the slightest touch with the finger, nor to the eye, assisted with glasses, leaving only a little dry pale brown glossy dust, on being squeezed.

Having observed the wheat from my Northumberland quarters, never affected by it; but constantly sound and perfect, through many years that I have been obliged to keep it for my own use, even in the same granary with Weavil-eaten wheat; I was, and am still, inclined to conclude, the enemy is some how lodged in the grain before it grows hard. It might not have been then too late to have had that better proof of this, which I have since been able to get, by discovering little eggs and maggots half formed into flies in the grain. But as I had nothing particular at first to lead me to such an examination, I waited till the next crop; and at all times, between day and dark in calm weather, during the several days of growth from the blooming time, till the livery or hardening state of the grain, I visited a field, if possible, to discover whether any of these flies appeared amongst the heads of the wheat during the soft state of the grain. Accordingly, in a pleasant evening, after the Sun was down, and every thing serenely calm, I found the *rascals* extremely busy amongst my ears, and really very numerous. I immediately inclosed some of them in a light loose handkerchief; and by the magnifiers of my telescope, I took occasion minutely to examine them.

They are a pale brownish moth, with little trunks or bodies, some trifle shorter than their wings; and as some of their little bodies appeared bulging as if loaded, I applied the pressure of a fine straw upon them, and saw them squirt out, one after another, a number of little things which I took to be eggs, some more, some less; some emitted fifteen or twenty of them, and others appeared extremely lank in their little trunks, which I could not make discharge any thing like an egg. Whether they had done this in the field before, or were of the male kind, I could not tell, but from this discovery I find in my diary, many years ago, this conclusion, "that there need not be above two or three flies to an ear of corn, to lay eggs enough to destroy the greatest crop."

I must observe, at that time, that the bloom or farina of the ears had for some days disappeared, and the grain was nearly filling, though in a kind of mulchy or milky state; and at such a time the husks or capsules are generally sufficiently open to admit the entrance of such flies; for I imagine, that as nature certainly intends that farina to impregnate the grain, and as that could only be done by its falling into the capsule, she must necessarily favour such a process by opening the mouths of those vessels.

[*For the Remainder, see the Fourth Page.*]

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* *Tho' I mention the* Remonstrant, *yet (if I mistake not) all these feigned names of* Remonstrant, Irenicus, Anti-Centinel, *and even the* Centinel's *new correspondent* Philander, *stand only for the* Centinel's *own* dear self; *wriggling, and twisting, and starting up in various shapes, under the yet gentle touches of what he calls a* bloody knife. *If this conjecture be just, he hath little to boast of his patience. For tho' it is well known, that he had near half a year's long run, before he was ever interrupted with a single reply; yet the* Anatomist *hath scarce ever been suffered to see three weeks together, without something written at him, and at him. But in whatever shape the* Centinel *(and his journeymen, if he really has any) may chuse to write; and however many papers they may publish, they may still expect to be answered, were it for seven years longer, till they suffer the* Church *to enjoy her just rights in peace.*

(1) *Gall. Confess.* (2) Replique *a Messieurs* Adams *and* Cottiby.

† *See this and other testimonies in* Stillingfleet's Unreasonableness of Separation;---Bingham's Apology of the *French* Church, &c.---*For where the charge is old, we have no need of new answers, in a Church that hath had so many able advocates.*

‡ *Bez. Resp. ad Sarav.*

*By Captain Jarvis, from London, Captain Scott, from Glasgow, both arrived at Boston; and Captain Hardwick, from Dublin, arrived at Salem, all in short Passages, we have the following Advices, viz.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August* 1.

ORDERS have been given to complete the number of camels, mules, and other beasts of burden, necessary for the service of the army; and to form several magazines of provisions on the Danube, and in Moldavia. A large quantity of rice is to be sent from this place; and preparations are making for the encampment of an army.

*Vienna, Sept.* 7. A report is spread here, that the Porte had demanded a passage for a body of its troops thro' Transylvania, in order to march to Poland; and that the Pope, disgusted at the consequences of the affair of the Jesuits, and his broil with Parma, intends retiring into a convent. Some even say that he has already done it.

*Leghorn, August* 31. The French continue to make great progress in Corsica, and are preparing to attack Furiani. The reduction of Nonza is very fatal to the Corsicans, not only on account of thirty of their Chiefs being made prisoners there, but because it renders the French masters of Cape-Corse, which is the richest and most commercial part of the whole island.

Many of the principal Chiefs of the Corsicans, who have been made prisoners, are transported into Provence.

*Paris, Sept.* 12. The following account from Bastia, dated the 30th of August, is published, viz. "The taking of Nonza has determined the entire submission of Cape-Corse, the best peopled and most mercantile province of the island. Several Chiefs of the principal places have come to take the oath of allegiance to the King's Commissary. It seems that Paoli, and most of the other Chiefs, are secretly in the interest of France, and that they make a resistance only for form sake. The Duke de Lauzun, and the Marquis de Laval, were both at the affair that happened on the 24th; but when the Marquis de Chauvelin arrived, he put them in prison for three days, because they set out from Toulon without orders.

*Warsaw, Sept.* 14. We have received advice, that one of the divisions of the Russian troops attacked and dispersed, between Kauen and Vilkomers, a large body of the Confederates of Lithuania, about 200 of whom were killed, and as many taken prisoners.

The province called Great Poland, is again agitated by several leagues, as well as by the excesses committed by riotous vagabonds. The troubles produce the most dreadful effects. There is no travelling with safety, commerce is at a stand, and many families of fortune are retired into the neighbouring countries, in order to enjoy that tranquility there which they cannot find in their own country.

*Rome, Sept.* 7. The Vice Legate of Bologna, set out lately with the Marquis Angeneli, to visit Port Urbain, and make the necessary preparations to put it in a state of defence. The Militia of Romagnia are marched, agreeable to the orders of the Pope. We have received advice, that the women of Fuenza being grieved upon this occasion at the departure of their husbands, and attributing to the Jesuits the troubles with which the Ecclesiastick State is afflicted, went in crowds to the convent of those Fathers, in order to set fire to it, and had already thrown in at the windows some combustible matters for this purpose, but the Bishop found means to appease their fury, before they had proceeded to the utmost extremity.

*Vienna, Sept.* 14. It is the general opinion that the Turks have not yet declared war against Russia; but some people think, that they will make this declaration as soon as the Ottoman troops arrive at the place of their destination. They found their opinion upon a letter written from Constantinople, in which it is said, that among the troops sent towards the frontiers of the empire, is a body of 6000 Janissaries, draughted from those called the Janissaries of the Seraglio, who never march till the Grand Signior is determined to go to war: And this letter adds, that the body of artillery is considerably augmented, and that some large cannon have been embarked on the Black Sea. According to some other advices, a prophecy prevails among the inhabitants, importing, that between the years 1760 and 1770, of the Christian Æra, the fortresses of Asof and Orzakow, would be reduced under the dominion of the Grand Signior.

LONDON, *September* 22.

Yesterday there was a Levee at St. James's, and afterwards there was a Privy Council, said to be on account of some dispatches received from the Governors in North-America.

*Sept.* 23. Among other ceremonies used by the Porte in their late declaration against Russia, the Royal Standard has been planted before the Imperial palace at Constantinople, as a signal of War. The pay of the Janissaries is also doubled.

His Swedish Majesty, for the sake of having his army ready on all occasions, has taken all necessary steps to that purpose; and therefore ordered that one part of the standing army, of 50,000 men, are to be provided with new cloaths and arms.

Sept. 24. *It is said that the troops in East and West Florida are to be recalled, the expence of maintaining them having greatly exceeded the whole value of those countries.*

*We are told, that great numbers of English horses are at this time privately buying up, supposed with a view to remount the French cavalry.*

*If Corsica had been ceded to England instead of France, it is supposed this kingdom would have been benefited 200,000 l. per annum, in the article of coarse druggets, the consumption of which is not a twentieth part of what it was 40 years ago.*

*A correspondent says, that a tax of four shillings in the pound laid upon all pensions, would near discharge all the interest of the National Debt.*

Sept. 25. *When the noble Marquis of Rockingham was in a certain high office [First Lord of the Treasury] which has a salary of 4000l. per annum annexed to it, and perquisites, which are computed to upwards of 50,000 l. per annum, his Lordship, out of the whole, never did, nor would accept of more than 1300 l. per annum, having too great regard for his country, to accumulate an enormous fortune at its expence.*

*Sept.* 26. It is confidently reported, that amidst the many expected changes in the Ministry, a certain family, of the first consideration in Buckinghamshire, will be peculiarly distinguished.

We hear Sir Robert Ladbroke will soon be made a Baronet.

A Lady present at the grand ball on Monday night last, was dressed in a silk, the Manufacture of Spitalfields, which cost 35 guineas per Yard.

The Rev. Mr. Whitefield is so far recovered of his late indisposition, that we hear he preached on Wednesday night at Tottenham Court Chapel.

Friday last a water-spout fell at Langton Herrings, in the county of Dorset, and uncovered seven houses, and three barns. The same water was seen to rise out of the sea near Abbotsbury.

We can assure the public, that the King of Denmark's stay in France will be of short duration, as it is certain he will return to this Kingdom in January next, which will prove of vast advantage, as well to our manufactories as to the venders of their produce.

We hear that the King of Denmark proposes giving two entertainments at his sole expence, before he leaves this Kingdom; the one to the public, a grand masquerade ball, on Monday, the 10th of October, at the Opera House; and the other to the Nobility, a sumptuous ball and cold collation, on Thursday, the 13th of the same month, at Mrs. Cornelys's, in Soho-square.

We hear the expence of the mask ball and supper, which his Danish Majesty is to give at the Opera House, will amount to three thousand guineas.

We are told, a duty of seven per cent. will be laid on the exportation of pig-lead, in order to encourage melting and refining the silver from that metal in this Kingdom. This it is thought will bring large quantities of pure silver into the Mint for current coinage, which is extremely wanted, it being well known to the Dutch, who, after refining the silver from the lead, undersel us in that article in all the markets abroad, and supplying themselves with sufficient silver for domestic uses.

Advices from Rome mention, that the General of the Jesuits is every day in conference with the Pope and Cardinal Torregiani, and the object of their deliberations is how to get rid of the Jesuits, who are driven there from every other coast.

They write from Warsaw, that Colonel Malizewski, one of the Members of their Commission of War, is set out for Cracow, in order to bring back such of the Polish troops beneath their standards, as were detained there by the confederates.

Sept. 27. *They write from Cadiz, that they had received advice of the island Juan Fernandez having been so disfigured by an earthquake, as hardly to be known for the same place by the most experienced navigators in the South Seas.*

*Sept.* 29. It is said Commodore Spry has sunk a French ship in the Mediterranean, for not paying the honours due to the British flag.

It is said that at this time the French have seventy men of war in commission. More than two thirds of which are ships of the line.

The several expresses arrived at the court end of the town since Sunday, have occasioned no little bustle amongst the politicians near St. James's, who seem extremely embarrassed to account for the motives of the uncommon hurry and business observed at present going on at certain offices in the administration.

The following changes are talked of as to take place next week, viz. the Duke of Bedford, first Lord of the Treasury, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, to be Privy Seal, Vice Lord Chatham, who retires; Lord Egmont to be Secretary of State for the southern department, in the room of Lord Shelburne; and Lord Sandwich to be first Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir Edward Hawke.

The establishment of a silver mint at New-York, for the regulation of the American currency, will shortly be taken into consideration.

The favourite toast among the friends of the colonies is, "May steady perseverance never be construed into obstinate resistance.

It is reported at the west end of the town, that the court of Lisbon has made extraordinary demands on England.

We are told that there are at this time ten capital houses in London, to whom more than a million of money is due from North-America.

Yesterday it was rumoured, that our Ambassador at the court of Portugal had received an answer to some late remonstrances, couched in such haughty terms, as would cause his retiring from Lisbon without taking leave.

Last night about eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at his house in Pall mall, from his travels abroad, in perfect health.

The powers engaged in Lord C-----m's new formed Brunswick compact, are, Great-Britain, Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, and all the lesser provinces of the House of Brunswick.

It is reported that orders have been sent to the Danish Ambassador at Paris, to demand, in categorical terms, full satisfaction of the insult which the Danish flag received in the Mediterranean, from a French chebeck, which affront, it is imagined, has determined his Danish Majesty to postpone his intended visit to the court of Versailles.

It is now said, that one principal reason for allowing a Popish Bishop in Canada, was, to furnish a pretence for establishing a Protestant Prelatic Hierarchy, throughout all the other English Colonies in America.

*Sept.* 30. They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli had a very narrow escape from falling into an ambush of the French in the neighbourhood of Centuri, having his horse shot under him, but was timely relieved by a party of the Corsicans.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept.* 26.

"The Court has just received the following account of the operations of the King's troops in Corsica. The Marquis de Chauvelin having made his dispositions to attack, at the same time, several posts occupied by the Rebels, put the troops in motion the 5th of this month, at break of day, in three Columns; and the design was so well concerted, that all the different attacks perfectly succeeded; on the right, they took the post of Olmetta; and on the left, those of Bibuglia and Furiani.

"Bt the beginning of the action, the Sieur Paoli, who was at Olmetta, quitted it precipitately, and retired to some distance.

"These successes have been followed by the submission of the province of Nebbio, and of the Bieve of Corsica, and have determined the Rebels to abandon the towers of Fornali and Mortella."

*October* 1. Our last letters from Corsica advise, that Gen. Paoli has established his camp in the neighbourhood of Olmetta, where he has 4000 men, who are well disciplined, and strongly disposed to fight the French. They seem more and more determined to sell their liberty as dear as possible.

Letters from Sienna say, that though the Marquis de Chauvelin carried over with him to Corsica, a reinforcement of 7000 men, yet the brave islanders still maintain themselves in possession of Rogliano, Centuri, Marsillia, and Furiani, and have repulsed the French on all sides. The advices seem to be confirmed by letters from Paris, which inform us, that it has been thought necessary there to send over likewise two whole regiments more.

We are told that a great and honest man, at the head of the law, who has been talked of to be removed, for these two years past, will not quit his station, unless he is dismissed by royal authority.

One principal obstruction to the change of the Ministry, is, that Lord E----- (who is intended to have a principal share in the administration) will not come in, if Lord C---- is permitted to have any share therein, not chusing to draw with a man who will arrogate to himself the guidance of every measure, which, if successful, he will solely assume the honour of, and if likely to be otherwise, will withdraw, and lay the blame upon the rest, as he did before.

Some time ago a creditor threw a man into the Marshelsea, and at the same time wished, with the most horid imprecations, that he might not live an hour longer than the poor man was confined. The cause was tried, the debt set aside, and the man discharged. At the moment of his discharge, the inhuman creditor was crushed to death by a cart in Thames street.

Some evenings ago, Mr. John Daw, Serge-Maker of South Molton in Devonshire, and his wife, being greatly distressed in their circumstances, walked hand in hand into the river, and were found drowned next morning.

*Oct.* 3. Wednesday at noon a nobleman from the court of Denmark arrived at his Danish Majesty's apartment, with some expresses of importance.

*Extract of a letter from Warsaw, September* 10.

"The troubles of this unhappy kingdom increase every day. What gives most affliction to the King and Senate, are the three Confederacies just formed in Lithuania, in which some persons of great consideration have taken part. Some detachments of troops are in march that way, to endeavour to disperse them.

"We just now hear that all the Noblesse on the frontiers of Hungary are up in arms, and that the Clergy are incessantly animating the peasants to revolt.

"Major and Lieutenant de Goltz (sons of the General Baron de Goltz, who was Marshal of a Confederacy of Dissidents) have been assassinated on the highway."

They write from Constantinople, that the Janissaries have induced the Grand Signior to adopt their ideas in regard to war; but that, on the other hand, the Grand Visir, the Mufti, and persons of the law, seem to be of opinion that the Porte should by no means swerve from the pacific system which it has long adopted.

Great betts are depending at the west end of the town, that there will be a general war all over Europe within twelve months.

On Friday, at the ball at Carlton-house, the Prince of Wales went down with two country dances.

*Oct.* 4. It is said that a sermon, rather too warm on the side of liberty, lately preached in America, has been burnt by order of one of the Governors there.

Notwithstanding the caution with which L--d S------h transacted his business at Rotterdam, it has been discovered, that immense sums have been remitted to London in three posts by the persons who met him there incog. For what service such sums have been negotiated, time only can discover; but our politicians on this side of the water are of opinion that it bodes peace, for if money can buy peace, it can certainly preserve it.

This morning the transports, to the number of 80, were conveyed from Newgate, and put on board a close lighter at Blackfriars, in order to be forwarded to the British plantations. They went off very merry, huzzaing; and declared they were going where they soon might regain their lost liberty.

Yesterday the King of Denmark's baggage was sent away to Dover.

According to letters from Leghorn, Commodore Spry, commander of the English squadron in the Mediterranean, had lately a conference with General Paoli, the subject of which still remains a secret.

By letters from the Hague we are informed, that his Prussian Majesty has been for some time past indisposed, and that it was this disagreeable news that prevented Prince Henry of Prussia from paying his intended visit to the court of Great-Britain, as it determined his Highness to return home to Berlin immediately.

*Oct.* 10. *They write from Toulon, that two men of war of the line have been ordered to Corsica, to be employed in bombardeng some towers and fortresses on the sea coasts of that island, occupied by the Malcontents.*

*The last advices from Leghorn say, that the French troops had not made any further progress in Corsica; but that as Casinca had surrendered to them, which is the place where the deputies of the nation were appointed to meet on the 20th of last month, it was not known in what place the intended meeting would be held.*

*The French, as the first mark of their sovereignty over Corsica, have taken upon them to expel all the Jesuits in that isle.*

Letters from Genoa mention, "The apprehensions of the republic concerning Great-Britain's intermedling in the affairs of Corsica have at length totally subsided; and it is said, the latter have actually been tied up by a secret article in the late treaty of Fountainbleau, from giving any assistance to the Corsicans."

We hear that a vessel loaded with cannon, bombs and ball, sailed from Leith for the Mediterranean on Wednesday last, it is supposed for the use of the brave Corsicans; there were above 30 pieces of heavy cannon, mostly 32 pounders; both these and the balls were cast at Carron.

On the 8th instant died the Honourable John Maitland, son to the Earl of Lauderdale.

*Oct.* 12. *A correspondent says, that a tax upon jewels, equipages, livery servants, and bachelors above thirty, would produce enough to ease the poor in the articles of soap, candles and beer.*

*A foreign gentleman, who has been conversant many years in Holland, and made the modern system of the Dutch his peculiar study, affirms, that the United Provinces were never, since the foundation of that Republic, on so respectable a footing, both in their foreign connections, as well as internal police, by a long uninterrupted peace, frugal industry, and extensive trade. 'Tis said the Dutch can raise immediately forty millions sterling at home, besides the immense sums lodged in the funds at interest, at different foreign powers, whereof England is the principal. No wonder those sagacious people pay so little regard to a certain power on a recent application.*

*Oct.* 13. It was this morning reported, an order has been sent to Dublin, to postpone the embarkation of the Irish regiments destined for North-America, till further notice.

We hear his Majesty's ship Dorsetshire, of 74 guns, is going to be fitted out, to carry a regiment to Minorca.

The mails from Holland, France and Flanders, which arrived this afternoon, brought advice, that several bands of Turks had passed the Niester, and were committing hostilities on the Polish territory; that the Confederates of Bar, who were lately dispersed by the Russian troops, had reunited themselves on the Ottoman side of the Niester; and that General Kreczetnikow has posted a line of troops from Muiedyiduc to Cronstantinow.

Letters from Italy by yesterday's Holland mail advise, that a strong report prevails that an English squadron will soon appear at Nice, to be employed in such manner as the King of Sardinia shall judge proper.

BOSTON, November 21.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES.

AN Order of G------r B-----d's for a Thanksgiving was Yesterday read in the several Churches; in which we are called upon to give Thanks, among other public Blessings, "for the opening of new Sources of Wealth to the Nation." If the *American Revenue* is hereby intended, we believe it will scarcely serve to slack the Thirst of those M-----s and G------s who have opened it. This we know, that it has entirely choaked up or diverted another Way, a Trade, which tho' unhappily for Great-Britain, she has made contraband, was in Truth a grand Source of National Wealth. Before the Project of an American Revenue, our Adventurers in that Trade had nothing to encounter more formidable than the Spanish and French *Guarda Costa's*; Duties were indeed then laid upon foreign Sugars, Melasses, and a few other Articles, but Administration, not intending a *Revenue*, they were wisely winked out of Sight: Then it was, that the Silver and Gold, together with various Products of the French and Spanish West-Indies, and the Spanish Main, and the Mediterranean, were drawn from these Places, in exchange for the Produce of the Continent, and British Manufactures; this Trade increased our Shipping and Seamen, and by yielding the best Remittances, enabled us greatly to enlarge the Import and Consumption of British made Goods; and scarce an Article of *Foreign Ware*, interfering with those of our Mother Country, *introduced into the Plantations thro' this Channel*; tho' from *selfish* Motives it has been otherwise reported to Administration: But now, unhappily for the Nation, in order to secure the Duties from which the American Revenue was expected, Custom-House Officers, &c. have been multiplied, and they enabled by new Acts of Parliament, and the Extension of former Acts to the Colonies, to harrass and ruin the Adventurer; and what is still more surprizing, modern Ministers, by adopting the Spanish Policy, have converted the Ships of War into mere *Guarda Costa's*, which instead of aiding and assisting the Merchant in the prosecution of this Trade, have been wholly employed in seeking its Destruction: The Dutch and other European Nations have availed themselves of our Infatuation, and are now enriching their several Countries by a Trade, which has been thus torn from the Colonies, and lost to the Nation, notwithstanding we have such peculiar Advantages for the carrying of it on.

*Nov.* 23. This Day C--m--r P---n exhibited himself upon Change for a few Minutes; *and appeared a striking Instance* of the *Contempt* and *Hatred* which those Men draw upon themselves from their fellow Citizens, who have dared to misrepresent and injure their Country, in order to gratify their avaricious Cravings.

General Gage this Day set out on his Return to New-York (without Doubt fully) convinced, that it is owing to the basest Misrepresentation, that this loyal and orderly People have been treated with so great *Insult* and *Indignity*, as to have an Army and Fleet sent among them, as it is expressed by the M---r, to preserve Order, and assist the Civil Magistrate in the due Execution of the Laws.

*Nov.* 26. By the Ships just arrived from London and Bristol, we have the agreeable Advice, that the Political Tide was turning fast; the Merchants and Manufacturers are looking more about them, and Ad--m---n are confounded to find, that instead of a little Faction in one Province only, as G. B. represented it; the whole Continent are united in Opposition to Measures, which they apprehend to be not only Anti-commercial, but quite incompatible with their Rights as Men, and as British Subjects:

That all Parties among them disavow the late Revenue Acts, and as its great Fautor is among the Dead, those Acts being now destitute of all Support, will be repealed, and some Men among us, whose Importance grew out of them, be returned to their primitive Insignificancy, if not called to a severe Account. American Publications are now read with Eagerness; the Principles upon which they turn, and the Spirit and Energy appearing in many of them, are highly applauded: Our Cause is at length brought where we have long wished it to be, before the Public; it can be no longer injured by false Glosses, and the baseest Arts: A vast Majority is already in our Favour; and shall we now renounce the Principles, in Defence of which we have already gained such Merit and Applause from our Brethren in Britain, many of whom, had at first Apprehensions on the contested Points, different from our own? Some Tools of Power would persuade us to this, they even beseech us not to mention our Rights; but this would be to relinquish the best of Causes, when we have the faireſt Prospect of Success. The Enemies to our Rights and Liberties have done their worst, their Machinations and gross Misrepresentations have procured a standing Army for this Town; the inflamed Accounts, great Movements, and vast Expence, by which this has been effected, served to fix the Attention of the Parent Country, upon the American Dispute; the Side that is supported by Truth and Equity, and Constitutional Principles, needs only Attention, in such a Nation as Britain, in order to prevail; instead of being discouraged, we are invited by many on the other Side of the Water, of the first Character for political Wisdom, and of no small Influence in Government, to keep our Foot upon that Constitutional Ground, where from the Beginning we have placed it; they have assured us that this Ground will support us, and we trust in God we shall never be driven from it. The Ministry, as well as the Nation, will find Reason to rejoice at the prudent Manner in which we received the Troops, and in that Loyalty to our Sovereign, and Affection to the Parent Country, which in this People has prevailed over all Resentment. While the Nation are anxious till they hear the Event, none we know are more distressed than those who influenced, or gave the Order for so rash or impolitic a Step:----- The Apprehension of destroying, by its own Military Force, the Channels of its Commerce, and the Fountain of its Wealth, or of losing in the Affections of America, a Resource which nothing else can supply, has at length thoroughly alarmed the Nation: Who would have thought that any M------r would have driven so near a Precipice! We are now told that a Retreat is wished for, in Consistence with the Honour of Government; this is what we sincerely wish. Selfish and wicked Servants, with a tolerable share of Art, may hold out false Lights, especially when the Scene of Action is distant, by which wise and great Men may be misled; but is it not true Honour to rectify Mistakes upon the avowed Principles of Truth and Equity? However this may be, we hope America will never renounce the Rights of British Subjects, to form a Screen for any Minister.

BOSTON, *December* 2.

We hear Plenty of Goods were offered to Freight in London; that Captain Rowland was loading for this Place, and to sail about a Fortnight after Captain Jarvis, arrived here; Captain Hulme was also to load for this Place; Captain Folgier, who carried the Resolutions of the Merchants of this Town not to import Goods from January 1769, was arrived, and after discharging the Cargoe, the Ship was to take in Goods for this Place.

The Brig Friends Adventure, George Hardwick, Master, is arrived at Salem, in a short Passage from Ireland:---On the 9th of November he spoke the Brig Richard, of Philadelphia, Benjamin Tucker, Master, bound to Bristol, in Lat. 42 North, Long. 45 or 46 West from London, having been 56 Days from the Bay of Honduras; supplied them with Provisions, they being very scant. They informed that on Thursday, the 17th ult. they spoke the Pennsylvania Packet, from Philadelphia, bound to London, in Long. 55 West, out 7 Days, and all well.

*Dec.* 5. *Yesterday arrived Capt. Wier from Quebec. A letter from thence mentions, that Major Rogers had been tried by a Court Martial at Montreal, and was honourably acquitted.*

*Capt. John Brown, who is arrived at Piscataqua in* 21 *days from St. Croix, informs, that on the* 12*th ult. in lat.* 37, *long.* 68, *he ran close along side a schooner which had foundered; her masts and bowsprit gone, her mainsail hanging on the quarter-deck, and hatches gone; she looked as if she had been loaded with white oak staves, was full built, a black bottom, and had thimbles instead of dead eyes; the inside abaft painted red.*

NEW-YORK, December 5.

Thursday Evening last arrived here from Boston, his Excellency General GAGE, Colonels ROBINSON and MAITLAND, Major SMALL, and Captains MATURINE, SHERIFF, KEMBLE and GAMBLE, &c.

Captain Marshall, in 9 Weeks from Londonderry, the 26th of October, in Lat. 37, Lon. 60:40, spoke with Captain Auld, from Jamaica, for Belfast, who acquainted him, that 3 Days before, he fell in with a Wreck, in Lat. 37:10, Lon. 62:27, which he supposed was from the Continent, as he saw Staves and Shingles floating round her; her Boat, and almost every other Thing, gone off her Deck, and Captain Auld imagined she had been a square rigged Vessel.

Captain Richards, from London, on the 15th ult. spoke with Captain Wilson, in the Brig Betty, from Philadelphia to Lisbon, in Lat. 37, Long. 64:34, all well.

The Brig Rose, Captain Warden, from Glasgow, spoke with the following Vessels on his Passage, viz. the 8th of October, in Lat. 42, Long. 28, with the Katey, Captain Clark, from Liverpool, for Virginia; the 16th of November, in Lat. 37:57, with a Sloop from New-London, for the West-Indies, 2 Days out; the next Day, in Lat. 37:40, Long. 72, with Capt. Denny, in a Brig from St. Ubes, for Philadelphia, 12 Weeks out, and at the Allowance of half a Biscuit a Day, but Captain Warden supplied him with what he could spare, and fell in with him 8 Days afterwards, all well.

Captain James Chambers, of this Port, is arrived at Augustine, with Troops, from Pensacola: On his Voyage he met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which he lost his Mast, had 4 Feet Water in his Hold, where some of the sick Soldiers were drowned.

The Ship Molly, Captain Warren, from Gibraltar, for Virginia, put in here last Friday, having received much Damage in his Sails and Rigging, and was in Want of Provisions.

Last Saturday Morning, WILLIAM NICOLL, Esq; a Member of the House of Representatives for the County of Suffolk, in this Province, set out from his Lodgings on the North Side of Hempsted Plains, for this City, but complained in the Morning of a Pain in his Breast: He was soon after taken ill on the Road, and by the Time he reached Captain Timothy Smith's, on the Plains, he was taken so bad that he died before any Doctor could be found, notwithstanding an Express was immediately dispatched for one: He was many Years Speaker of the General Assembly of this Province, and was ever esteemed a worthy honest Man.

By Letters from Sandusky-Bay, of the 11th of October, we learn, That on the Night of the 5th of the same Month, some Gentlemen, on their Way down from Detroit, were robbed of many Things of Value, supposed by some straggling Indians; that the Sloop Charlotte was cast away in a Gale of Wind, the latter End of September, on Lake-Erie; and that on the 3d of October, the Schooner Boston was burnt in Catfish Creek, on the same Lake, imagined to be done by the French or Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.

On Thursday, the 1st Instant, departed this Life, in this City, Mr. ADAM BOYD, aged 20 Years, a young Gentleman, who was on his Travels, and lately arrived from the Island of Barbados. He was Son to WILLIAM BOYD, Esq; late of Drumawooling, and Grandson to Colonel BOYD, late of Ballycastle, in the County of Antrim, in Ireland. His Remains were interred on Saturday following, in the Burying-Ground belonging to St. Peter's Church,

*Extract of a Letter from Grenada, November* 12, 1768.

"An English Man of War, of 20 Guns, in her Passage from Dominica to Grenada, fell in with a French Frigate of 36 Guns, which suspecting to be a Pyrate, an Engagement ensued, in which the Frenchman was severely handled, and obliged to sheer off a meer Wreck, but would not strike his Colours.------This Place is very sickly, but likely for a fine Crop."

On Thursday last Mr. JOHN ROSS, of this City, Merchant, was married to Miss CRUIKSHANKS, Daughter of Captain CRUIKSHANKS, of Clifton-Hall; an agreeable and accomplished young Lady.

Captain Craig, from St. Eustatia, on the 22d of last Month, in Lat. 37, Long. 70, spoke a Sloop, Captain Gordon, from St. Martins, for New-London, 18 Days out, all well.

Captain Martin, from the Grenades, about a Fortnight ago, off of Cape Hatteras, spoke a small Schooner, from New-York, for Carolina, out 16 Days; but the Wind blowing very hard, he could not learn the Master's Name.

Captain Willock, from Antigua, on the 6th Instant, in Lat. 25:39, Long. 72, spoke a Sloop, Capt. Colbert, from Jamaica for New-York, 19 Days out, all well.----And on the Coast he saw a Brig without a Maintopmast (supposed inward bound) but did not speak her.

ARRIVALS.

*At Antigua.* Captains Thomas, Cowper, M'Kerrall, Ford, Sampson, and Johnson, from Virginia; Captain Taggarts, from Rhode-Island; and Captain Griffin, from New-Haven.

The Schooner Leopard, Captain Greely, is arrived at Halifax from this Port.

☞ The Monthly Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be on *Tuesday* next, the 20th Instant, at Six o' Clock in the Evening, at the *State-House*; and the MEMBERS are desired to be punctual in their Attendance, as very particular Business will come before them.

*** *We received the Piece signed* PHILANTHROPOS, *and greatly approve of the humane Intention of the Author; but, as we understand the Person pointed at, is already bound over to appear at Court, where the Affair will be decided, we cannot, in Justice, publish any thing relating to it, for fear of prejudicing the Public to one Side or the other.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

*Schooner Jenny and Sally, A. Moseley, from Virginia. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Dominica. Sloop Molly, N. Stone, and Sloop America, J. Gorham, Boston. Schooner George, S. Martin, Grenades. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowney, from Halifax.*

OUTWARDS. *Brig Pallas, J. Montgomery, for Lisbon. Sloop Little Joseph, S. Williams, N. Carolina. Schooner Jenny and Sally, A. Moseley, Virginia. Brig Juno, J. Wilson, for West-Indies.*

CLEARED. *Ship Sally, P. Brown, Lisbon. Schooner Nelly, C. Alexander, N. Carolina. Ship Friendship, W. M'Culloch, Belfast. Ship Hercules, J. Scott, Bristol. Ship Newry's Assistance, W. Chevers, Newry. Sloop Endeavour, E. Joyne, Virginia. Ship Dolphin, Q. Leitch, Nevis. Ship Elizabeth, D. Brown, Londonderry. Schooner Peggy, J. Williams, Salem, N. E. Sloop Defiance, W. Freeman, Halifax. Sloop Hope, T. Albertson, and Sloop Dove, D. Ferguson, N. York. Sloop Hester, E. Doane, St. Kitts. Schooner Betsy, R. Tremlet, Barbados. Sloop Mermaid, J. Whitemarsh, and Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, Boston. Ship Pennsylvania Farmer, J. Blair, Newry and Belfast. Sloop Speedwell, A. Dyer, St. Augustine. Sloop Three Friends, N. Cooper, Coracoa. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Mason, S. Carolina. Brig Speedwell, S. Davidson, Grenades. Schooner Betsy, P. Leacock, and Schooner Lovely Peggy, S. White, Maryland. Ship Sally, J. M'Carten, Jamaica. Brig St. George, C. Stewart, to Jamaica and Honduras.*

*On* FRIDAY *next*,

At one o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the CITY VENDUE-STORE, will begin the Sale of

*A large Assortment of Merchandize.*

And at three o' Clock precisely the same Day, will be SOLD,

An elegant GLASS PYRAMID,

(The neatest ever imported into AMERICA)

§ *Philadelphia, December* 13, 1768.

Just imported in the Grandvale, Captain WILSON, from GLASGOW, and to be sold by

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At his store in Front-street, near Walnut-street,

A LARGE assortment of mens ribbed knit worsted stockings; Scotch thread; kentings; silk gauzes, &c. &c.

He has also for sale, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the season, imported in the last vessels from Great-Britain.

Just imported in the last vessels from England, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by

JOSEPH WOOD,

At the corner of Market and Second-streets,

SUPERFINE scarlet, buff and black plush, superfine double milled blue drab, fine and coarse broadcloths, of all colours, with rattinets and other trimmings to match, Bath coatings, frizes, duffils, halfthicks, bearskins, impenetrable or water proof cloths, scarlet and other serges, striped and cotton linseys, scarlet, red and white flannels, red and white baize, spotted swanskins, shaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, dorsetteens, worsted damasks, camblets, camblettees, alopeens, Mecklenburgs, hairbines, best silk and hair and common grazets, silk and hair grograms, mens and womens beaver and other gloves, mens and womens cotton and worsted hose, sattins, peelongs, taffeties, persians, mantuas, paduasoys, lutestrings, damasks, chintzes, calicoes, cottons, cambricks and lawns, needle work and book muslins, a variety of the newest fashioned silver and gold lace, for hats and waistcoats, ditto basket ditto, ditto narrow ditto, for binding, and vellum, silver and gold spangles, pearl, thread and sleazes for embroidery, newest fashioned gold and silver trimmings for gentlemen and ladies hats, gold and silver basket buttons, &c. &c.

There may also be had at the same place, for ready money only, a great variety of millenery, made up in the newest and genteelest taste, by a person lately from London, who understands perfectly every branch of that business. Ladies either in town or country, may depend upon being served on the most reasonable terms, and as cheap as in London.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1768.

RUN away the 11th instant, a servant man, named Richard Gilding, by trade a breeches maker, born in Old-England, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, slim built, of a pale, and something swarthy complexion, wears his own black hair, with a grey coat, trimmed with black, his other apparel not known; the little finger of his right-hand turns back over the hand very remarkably, and he will probably strive to conceal it, and may possibly change his name and apparel. Whoever secures said servant, so that the subscribers may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN M'INTIRE, JOHN CORREY, or ROBERT KENNEDY. ¶

For NEWRY and BELFAST,

The new SHIP

*SALLY*,

WILLIAM KEITH, Master;

HAS great Part of her Cargoe already engaged; has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in fifteen Days, if Weather permits. For Freight or Passage, agree with SAMUEL FISHER, JOHN FRINGLE, or the Master on board said Vessel, lying at the upper Side of Market-street Wharff.

To be sold by public vendue, on the 28th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Mustard-store of

*JACKSON and GIBBONS*,

In Market-street, PHILADELPHIA;

A LARGE quantity of fresh MUSTARD-SEED, BOTTLES, and divers other articles. And on the same day, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, will be sold by public vendue, The lots, houses, mills, and all the utensils for carrying on the mustard and chocolate business, now in the tenure of Benjamin Jackson. One lot, situate on High-street, between Ninth and Tenth-streets from Delaware, being 66 feet front, and 306 feet in depth, and the other on Ninth-street, 28 feet front, and 35 feet deep; the whole subject to a groundrent of Twenty-Eight Pounds, Five Shillings, Pennsylvania currency per annum. The buildings, mills, &c. in good order, and nearly new.

Six months credit will be given to those, who purchase the lots, buildings and mills, giving security, and paying interest.

Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to *William Rush, William Norton, William Savery*, and *William Dawson*.

N. B. An inventory of the Mills and utensils abovementioned, to be seen at William Norton's in Fifth-street, near Vine-street, any time before the day of sale.

The house in the tenure of *Benjamin Jackson*, and *John Gibbons*, adjoining the Coffee-House, is to be lett, enquire of JOHN PEMBERTON, or JOHN GIBBONS, now in said house. ¶

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, and all other Kinds of Conveyances, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, at the Corner of Smith's Alley, opposite the Three Tun Tavern, in Chestnut-street. Whoever shall be pleased to favour him with their Business, may depend on his observing therein the utmost Accuracy, Secrecy, and Dispatch. ¶

Just imported, and to be sold by

*DANIEL DRINKER*,

In Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A LARGE assortment of china and glass, white and enamelled stone, cream coloured, plain and enamelled black tortoiseshell and green ware. Also some setts of tea china, Dutch stone pickling jars, butter pots, mugs and juge, &c. ¶

*GEORGE WILLIAMSON*,

From Ireland, but last from London, hereby informs the public, THAT he has, at a great expence, furnished himself with all necessary utensils and conveniences for dressing of flax and hemp, according to the most approved method used in the linen manufactories in Europe, and has for sale, at his store in Market-street, five doors above the Coffee-house, a great variety of dressed flax, and shoe hemp. And as this kind of manufactory is become not only the grand interest of this province, but of importance to almost every particular family in it, he hopes his endeavours, which so evidently tend to the public utility, will meet with general encouragement by all who are disposed to introduce a manufacture so necessary as is that of linen, all of whom may depend on being supplied with flax and hemp of the best quality, and dressed to as great perfection as any in the old countries. Also tow of every quality, and undressed flax, may be bought at the lowest prices, at the same place. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Williams, deceased, late of this city, tavern-keeper, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against the same, are requested to bring in their accounts, to be adjusted by MARY WILLIAMS, Ex-cutrix, DANIEL WILLIAMS, and REUBEN HAINES, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD or LETT,

A PLANTATION, containing 300 acres, with a good title, situate on the great road leading from Christiana Bridge to Nottingham, with a good dwelling-house, and a number of out-houses, a good grist-mill, in good order for merchant business, a large malt-house and brew-house; the land is well timbered; there is at least 50 acres of good meadow, which may be all watered with ease; there is on said place, on said great road, a commodious well built dwelling-house, kitchen, stable, and draw well, fit for store or tavern keeping, and has been used as such for some years, and will be sold with any quantity of land from one acre to 100 acres; said place is 10 miles from Christiana, 6 from the Head of Elk, and 11 from Charlestown. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises. MOSES ANDREWS. ‡

IF a certain gentleman, who, by the favour of an uncle, residing in London, sells a small bill every six months, to a very respectable merchant in Water-street, and who has boarded in a family about 20 miles from Philadelphia for some months past, chooses to prevent a farther exposition, and an immediate application to J. S. of Goodman's Fields, London, he will immediately carry or send what he gave his word and honour he would do, to a certain gentleman in Second-street. T. P.

ABSCONDED from the constable of Plumsted township, Bucks county, a certain James Montgomery, a short, well set, smooth faced young man, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, born in Ireland, is very talkative, has black curled hair, fond of singing and dancing, in both which is something of a proficient. It will be impossible to give an exact description of the cloaths he will wear, as he had on, and took with him, a blue duffil great coat, bound round with brown binding, a brown stuff, and a blue cloth tight bodied coat, several jackets, but more than a green and swanskin one are not remembered, a pair of plush, and a pair of new leather breeches. It is supposed he intends going off in some of the first vessels for Ireland. He has ungenerously left a wife and child at home, stripped of every thing which could have any ways contributed towards their sustenance. The good character he has always borne in the neighbourhood, has given him an opportunity, a few days before his going away, of being guilty of several very gross impositions, in particular to the great distress of a poor widow, whose circumstances can by no means bear it. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off, and it is hoped so great a villainy will excite the resentment of all well-disposed persons to endeavour taking him up. Three Pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, will be given for securing said Montgomery, so that he may be had again. WILLIAM HOUGH, Constable. †

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Hendricks, in New-Britain township, Bucks county, the latter part of last summer, two calves, about 7 months old, one of a red colour, the other a black. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again.

† JACOB HENDRICKS.

THERE is now opened a mathematical school in Race-street, at the sign of the Silk Dyer's Hand, near Front-street, wherein is taught reading, writing, arithmetic, merchants accompts, dialling, gauging, surveying, navigation, astronomy, and algebra, mensuration of solids, and superficies; also the new method of taking observations at sea, independent of the Sun's meridian altitude by any of the quadrants now in use. At the same place will be taught, a night school, for the instruction of those that have not opportunity by day, by

* RICHARD HARRISON.

By AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, To-morrow, being Friday, the 16th of December, will be presented, a new Comedy, called

FALSE DELICACY.

To which will be added,

CATHERINE and PETRUCHIO.

Some agree with me, that the fly does not perforate the grain, but they ſay it lays its egg upon the top of the huſk, and when they are hatched into maggots, thoſe eat through the huſk into the grain; but I muſt think ſuch a ſuggeſtion certainly liable to many objections, even in the pea, from whence ſuch gentlemen have drawn their arguments: The egg of that bug, they tell us, is laid upon the back of the pod, next the pea; and from thence it hatches, and eats through the pod into the pea. The ſettling of ſuch a point ſeems to be of little conſequence, but to juſtify nature or providence in the wiſdom as well as perfection of its modes. Can it then be preſumed that an inſect ſhould, by particular inſtinct, be directed to depoſite its egg for its ſpecies into a proper nidus, which ſhould be alſo a pabulum for the young as that egg hatches, and yet that they ſhould only be permitted to do this upon the outſide of the *coat* of the nidus, from whence it may be liable to be removed by numberleſs accidents? For where one egg only is laid, the viſcus matter that might ſurround it, cannot reaſonably be thought a cement ſufficient for a grain or huſk in actual growth, as it might be with a number of eggs ſtudded together on a leaf, or round a twig, according to the nature of ſome flies. Again, ſhould even ſo ſmall a viſcus matter confine the egg to the outſide of the pod or huſk, againſt many accidents, yet what can we ſuppoſe will preſerve the maggot, juſt hatched, from thoſe accidents, when it lies on the outſide, on the back of the pod, or huſk? Beſides, I muſt think I have diſcovered an egg as well as a maggot under the ſkin of the pea, without any viſible lead to it, which muſt be a conviction it is not a maggot till it is hatched in the pea; therefore it ſeems reaſonable that the parent of that bug perforates the pod, and then into the pea, in its tender and ſoft ſtate.

I wiſh then ſuch a ſuggeſtion may not have ariſen from the callous ſpeck that may be obſerved, with which nature cloſes up the wound made in the pod, by the parent of that bug. But how is this buſineſs of the worms eating through the huſk of the wheat, and then the grain, till they come out in a fly, a little above the germ, at the other end of the grain, to be thus conſtantly performed, if the egg is only laid upon the end of the huſk? For we clearly ſee thoſe eggs do not all hatch at once; and after the wheat is thraſhed out, in which operation, to be ſure, it muſt endure a pretty rough uſage (effect that buſineſs as you will) how can it run ſo many chances, without being diſlodged or deſtroyed? I may further aſk, what ſhould ſupport the maggot from its hatching, till it gets through the huſk into the grain? We ſee in moſt other ſpecies of inſects, the worm, maggot or caterpillar, begins to eat as ſoon as it can twiſt about, and certainly the huſk cannot be the firſt pabulum intended by nature for this maggot. Beſides, from the obſerved tenderneſs of ſuch maggots, if they are not well preſerved from ſcorching ſun beams, wind or rain, they muſt be ſubjected to various deſtructions, if the egg can be ſuppoſed to be hatched but in the grain; and it could not in any wiſe be the intention of nature, that they ſhould be deſtroyed by their own miſconduct; for we diſcover, in other inſtances, that her tenderneſs to flies, which propagate by eggs, directs them to depoſite their eggs on the under ſide of leaves, that are a good ſecurity againſt the force of ſun beams and weather; and as ſoon as they hatch, thoſe leaves become the immediate food for thoſe maggots, worms or caterpillars.

The ſame arguments muſt hold good againſt the eggs being laid on the end of the grain; and it is no new thing to advance that hundreds of buſhels have been carried very fair to every eye, from the barn or treading floor, into the granary; where, if thrown into a heap, the collected warmth vivifies the egg, and, in proportion to the growth of the maggot within the grain, the warmth is increaſed; and even whilſt the middle or lower parts of the heap ſhall be alive, and ready to fly away, the upper parts ſhall be quite fair, and yet nevertheleſs hatch even at ſome diſtant day, with a proper warmth, if not periſhed by any coldneſs or other exceſs in weather, or by art: I ſay then, in ſuch a length of time before hatching, the odds are greatly againſt the egg or worm's ſticking to the grain till it hatches or eats in.

Theſe things being conſidered, I thought that I had advanced far enough in inveſtigating this point, to be convinced the evil was effected by laying the egg in the grain, and in the ſoft ſtate of it; and that thoſe obſervations, ſaid to be made of the egg being laid on the huſk, or on the outſide of the grain, were inaccurate, and eſpouſed without a due conſideration. But, in order to make it as clear to others as myſelf, I muſt here beg leave to aſſert, that I have diſtinctly ſeen with my glaſſes the egg in the grain of wheat, at the upper end of it, beneath the ſkin, and round it a ſmall yellow ſtain, as if the milky ſubſtance had received a tincture from the egg; and as a further confirming circumſtance that theſe eggs are laid in the ſoft ſtate of the grain, I find in my diary, that many years ago I viſited a field of one of my neighbours, who having been extremely late in his harveſt, in very warm and temperate weather, had his wheat all eaten out; the flies were crawling out of the ears, and this whilſt the wheat was ſtanding.

Again, that the conviction may be as full as poſſible, it is an indiſputable certainty, that this maggot eats from the upper end of the grain, as it ſtands in its huſk, down to the lower end, and comes out in a fly a little above the germ. Now to ſuppoſe that theſe eggs are laid conſtantly upon that end of the grain, is to believe this fly capable of diſtinguiſhing ſuch particular end, in every confuſed direction that the grain may be thrown into after it is thraſhed out; and therefore the notion of the fly's laying its egg upon the outſide of the grain, and that egg's never being diſlodged, and the maggot's hatching upon that end, and eating into the grain, without being removed from that particular end, muſt be an abſurdity of the firſt magnitude. In the huſk indeed the fly might find that certain end of the grain, becauſe in that it always lies in its proper direction, and it is reaſonable to conclude that inſtinct would ſerve a fly for ſuch a purpoſe; but then this cannot remove the abſurdity before taken notice of, that of laying its egg upon that end of the grain conſtantly, as well before as after it is thraſhed.

Nature, I may ſay, from the minuteneſs of her ways in effecting her intended purpoſes, is frequently out of the comprehenſion of man, and although his microſcopical improvements upon viſion have helped him to many diſcoveries, numerous are the things that ſeem ſtill to remain as a ſecret to him. We can ſee in ſome flies their immediate changes from the firſt proceſs of propagation, quite through their periods of life; and from thence we are inclined to pronounce a rational hiſtory of their continuance, brood after brood: Yet in ſome flies, though we can carry them through all theſe ſeveral changes, there are certain phænomena not to be accounted for; particularly, how the length of time between their changes into flies, and their laying their eggs for the continuance of their ſpecies, is employed by them. This defect we generally ſupply by conjecture, that the time is ſpent in ſome torpid ſtate: But there are ſome diſcoveries as to certain inſects, that make it extremely difficult to ſuppoſe ſuch a ſtate; and if we regard what naturaliſts tell us of ſome of the moth flies, and indeed our own obſervations upon them, "that after they become a fly, they never attempt any kind of ſuſtenance, but are ſeemingly ſolely employed in the buſineſs of fecundation, and the females in particular, in depoſiting their eggs for a new brood," we ſhall be puzzled to account how inſects, that never eat after their change into a fly, can exiſt through ſo long a period as a great part of the fall, and generally of a long winter, till the period of the ſoft ſtate of the new grain; and to what ſhelter they can retire from ſuch a ſeries of weather, generally too ſevere for ſuch tender forms. We may imagine ſome intermediate brood, but what ſhall we fancy to be the nidus or food to bring them to this fly weavil again, ready for that new period of ſoftneſs in the ſucceeding crop of grain? From hence, perhaps, it is that ſome gentlemen have grown fond of the opinion, of their eating out of one grain, and then flying to another grain, and laying their eggs upon the ends of them, for a new brood; but as even weavil eaten wheat is generally conſumed one way or another, long before the kerning of the new crop, the difficulty (by ſuch a ſuppoſition) will have many long months to contend with. Therefore others tell us, they lie about in barns, &c. However, the ſtanding crop eaten up, before taken notice of, is with me ſufficient to confute ſuch a ſolution of that difficulty: And I might add my own ſtrong fumigations of my barn and granary (though enough to deſtroy a world of inſects) have been unſucceſsful, with reſpect to this fly weavil, in the new crop.

I muſt here ſtep aſide to inform you, that though my wheat would, when weavil eaten, pretty generally come up in the field, yet when I was obliged to ſow it, if I did not double the uſual quantity (which the ſeaſons always governed me in) the ground would be ſcanty, and extremely beggared for want of ſeed. I readily concluded the cauſe of this to be, that the grain was too much eaten (that is) the maggot was too far advanced in it, and therefore ſuch grains periſhed; and indeed for ſatisfaction in this point, I twice tried, after waſhing the grain, and drying the light chaffy ſtuff that ſwam at top, to ſow thoſe grains, and conſtantly found all that I could ſqueeze flat with my fingers, never ſprouted, ſow them how I would. This, I hope, will be looked upon as a very good anſwer to both of thoſe haſty aſſertions, that ſuch wheat will nevertheleſs grow when ſown, and likewiſe make a tolerable flour; for grind it how you will, I muſt be bold to ſay, it can produce no flour at all; and the flour imagined to be got from weavil eaten wheat, is only from ſuch grains of it that have eſcaped the weavil, or are but half eaten, perhaps by the maggot's not having run its courſe in nature before it was deſtroyed; which is the preſumed cauſe of that prodigious clammineſs in bread, from wheat that has the weavil in it, as the moiſture of the maggots continue in the flour; but in biſcuit that clammineſs may be dried up, by the heat of the oven, as thoſe cakes are generally very thin.

[ *To be concluded in our next.* ]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The SUBSCRIBERS, aſſignees of the eſtate of William Brown, late of Woolwich, in the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey (for the uſe of his creditors) give this public notice, that, in order to compleat a ſettlement of his affairs, they will expoſe to ſale by public vendue, on the 2d day of January next, at the houſe of William Cooper, at the Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND and SWAMP, containing 1000 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in Broadkill Hundred, in the county of Suſſex, on Delaware, adjoining the land of Benjamin Mifflin, where he now lives, and within four miles of a good landing on Broadkill river, which empties into Delaware-Bay. The upland is eſteemed good ſtrong land; near one half of the tract is ſwamp, on which is a great quantity of timber, and may be eaſily drained, ſo as to make excellent meadow or hemp-ground, and ſo divided with the upland as to be capable of making four plantations, of equal value. The whole will be ſold together, or in lots of 250 acres each, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to ſaid Benjamin Mifflin. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the place aforeſaid, by SAMUEL BILES, JOHN HINCHMAN, and SAMUEL BLACKWOOD.

Lancaſter Borough, December 6, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM IM OBERSTAG, late of Hempfield townſhip, in Lancaſter county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to come, ſettle, and pay off their reſpective ballances to the ſubſcribers, living in Lancaſter, without further delay, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. And all thoſe that have any accounts againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be properly adjuſted and paid.

WILLIAM BUSH, EBERHART MICHAEL, Executors.

N. B. The ſaid EBERHART requires all perſons that have any demands, either againſt himſelf, or againſt the late company of him and John Meyſer, of the ſaid Borough, to bring in their accounts between this and the firſt of February next, in order that the ſame may be finally ſettled and paid, otherwiſe they will be excluded of having any right to claim any more. ⊖

ALL Perſons, who are indebted to the Eſtate of George Fleming, late of Paxton Townſhip, in Lancaſter County, deceaſed, are deſired to pay before the Middle of March next; and all who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, to be adjuſted by JAMES BICKHAM, and MARTHA FLEMING, Executors.

N. B. Was committed to Lancaſter Goal a Woman, who went by the Name of Frances M'Gloan; at another Time ſhe aſſumed the Name of Frank Mulhaul, and laſtly Fanny Haul, a notorious ſtrolling Thief. There were found with her Part of a Piece of good Calico or printed Cotton, and two Pair of Mens ribbed Hoſe, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen. The Owner may have them again, by applying to ſaid James Bickham, in Lancaſter, before or on the firſt Tueſday in February next.

## *TO BE SOLD,*

A PLANTATION, lying on Shrewſbury road, 4 miles from Allentown, in the townſhip of Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and province of Eaſt-Jerſey, containing 286 acres of LAND, 40 acres of good Engliſh meadow, and as much more may be made, with little improvement, the upland very good for wheat or other grain, the whole well watered and timbered. There are on the premiſes, a two ſtory houſe, barn, waggon-houſe, ſmoak-houſe and two good bearing orchards, that never miſs bearing plenty of fruit every year: The houſe ſtands exceeding pleaſant, and has a proſpect of the meadows from the door; there is a good mill within one mile of the premiſes, and three others the fartheſt not exceeding four miles; alſo nine miles to a landing: There is a Quaker Meeting-Houſe adjoining the place, a Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe about two miles diſtance, and a Church and Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe not exceeding four miles; the property of John Clarke, late of Stony-Brook, deceaſed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, where the conditions of ſale may be known, from

¶ WILLIAM CLARKE.

Cecil County, Maryland, Dec. 8, 1768.

RUN away, this day, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN ROBISON, about 21 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with dark brown hair, ſometimes tied behind; had on, when he went away, a ſpotted flannel jacket, made ſailor faſhion, a blue under ditto, and breeches of the ſame, light blue worſted ſtockings, good ſhoes, an old felt hat, white ſhirt, and check handkerchief round his neck, but I need not be very particular to his dreſs, as he may change it. He is to appearance a lively fellow, pretty full faced, a thick upper lip; he can paſs very well for a ſailor. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Seven Dollars reward, paid by me JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

N. B. He has on one of his arms a mark with the two firſt letters of his name. §

## TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the Neabſco Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October laſt, a country born Negroe man ſlave, named BILLIE, the property of the Hon. John Tayloe, Eſq; he is about 30 years of age, very black, well made, 5 feet 8 inches high, puts on a ſour look when taxed with any thing amiſs; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat, black cotton velvet jacket, and ſundry other ſorts of cloths, beſides ſhoes and ſtockings of various kinds: He is by trade a Shipcarpenter, and is ſuch a proficient in that buſineſs, as not only to repair, but to build all ſorts of ſmall craft. The day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto fellow, named Scipio, the property of Mr. John M'Millian, of Prince William county, in Virginia, of much the ſame age and ſize as himſelf. They croſſed Potowmack-River together, in a ſchooner's boat, to the Maryland ſhore, where they left her, and have, from that time, kept themſelves undiſcovered. As BILLIE was ſome time laſt ſummer brought from Carolina (to which place, under the ſanction of a forged paſs, he had travelled as a freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by ſome ſhipbuilders to the northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of ſome craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to ſome place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, or Mulatto, and brings one, or both to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. John Calvert, manager of Col. Tayloe's mine-banks in Baltimore county, or will ſecure them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall receive, for each, a reward of Five Pounds, if taken 40 miles from home, or the above reward, if taken at a greater diſtance, from the ſaid Mr. John Calvert, or from THOMAS LAWSON. tf

*To be SOLD for EXPORTATION,*

PICKLED PEACHES, by the barrel or jar, CUCUMBERS by the jar, a large quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, warranted good in their kinds, apples by the barrel or buſhel, potatoes by the buſhel. Alſo a SERVANT GIRL's TIME, who has three years to ſerve, ſhe is ſold for no fault, but want of employment, by JOHN SCOTT, living in Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets. *

Penn's Neck, Salem County, Dec. 6, 1768.

WHEREAS Modlin, the wife of Joſeph Jiddery, of Lower Penn's Neck, hath behaved herſelf very diſorderly againſt him, which makes him apprehenſive that ſhe will run him in debt to his hurt; this is therefore to give notice to all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I am fully determined not to pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

¶ JOSEPH JIDDERY.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Thurſday, the 15th day of December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the tavern which Henry Lohra lately kept in Hatfield townſhip, a certain wooden tenement, plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Hatfield townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 100 acres, and allowance for roads; and a certain other tract, adjoining the aforeſaid tract, containing about 15 acres, adjoining lands of James Dunn, John Bartholomew, Henry Hendricks, Amos Jones, &c. late the eſtate of Paul Delgart; ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 16th of December, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Lombard-ſtreet 18 feet, and in depth 63 feet; bounded northward by Lombard-ſtreet, weſtward by ground of Samuel Emlen, ſouthward by ground of the Proprietaries, and eaſtward by ground of Joſeph Wharton; late the eſtate of Iſaac Taylor; ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 17th of December, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Barge, in Market-ſtreet, a certain unfiniſhed two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Hudſon's ſquare, on the ſouth ſide of North-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet, 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth 100 feet; bounded northward by North-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by a lot now in the tenure of Jacob Young, eaſtward by a vacant lot of Rachel Jory, and weſtward by a lot of Jane Hudſon; ſubject to a ground-rent of Five Pounds currency per annum; late the eſtate of Frederick Waggoner and wife; ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Juſt imported from LONDON, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At the Golden Mortar, oppoſite Black-Horſe Alley, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, a large and general aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines; among which are the following,

ANTIMONY, allom, ſalt petre, glauber and Epſom ſalts, ſago, ſalop, ſenna, ſaffron, and ſpices of all ſorts, pearl barley, ſulphur in flour and rolls, cream of tartar, freſh camomile flowers and juniper berries, camphire, cochineal, gentian, Jeſuits bark, hartſhorn ſhavings, white wax, rhubarb, iſinglaſs, liquorice, ſpirits of ſalvolatile and of lavender compound, quickſilver, and all kinds of mercurial and antimonial preparations, chemical oils, balſams, pills, ointments and plaiſters.

Oil of turpentine, olive oil, and fine flavoured wine bitters, by the gallon or ſmaller quantity.

Phial corks, pill boxes, ſmall ivory and pewter pint ſyringes, ivory pipes, tooth bruſhes, lancets, and ſhop furniture.

Common phials and flint ſtopper ditto in ſorts, retorts, receivers, bolt heads, nipple ſhell glaſſes, and ditto with pipes.

All the moſt uſeful kinds of patent medicines, as Anderſon's, Hooper's and Lockyer's pills, Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil, Boſtock's, Squire's and Daffey's elixirs, Stoughton's bitters, Turlington's balſam of life, Dr. James's fever powders, Godfrey's cordial. Alſo Court plaiſter, oilcloth, teeth powder, lip ſalve, &c.

The Importer begs leave to inform the public, that as all his ſtock is purchaſed on the beſt terms, at caſh price, he is determined to ſell upon honour, and without reſerve, wholeſale and retail, at a very low advance, for CASH.

Country practitioners and private families, by ſending their orders and receipts, may depend upon having them as faithfully and as reaſonably executed, as if they themſelves were preſent.

N. B. The ſafeſt and moſt effectual medicines properly adapted to the cure of any diſeaſe or diſorder whatever, are carefully prepared, and properly diſpenſed, on very reaſonable terms. ¶

*For LONDONDERRY,*

The SHIP
*NEWRY PACKET,*
JAMES MONTGOMERY,
*MASTER,*

HAS great part of her cargoe ready, will ſail by the middle of December, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, agree with SAMUEL FISHER, JOSEPH DONALDSON, and JOHN PRINGLE, or the Maſter an board ſaid veſſel, the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff. They have imported, a parcel of linens, and Iriſh meſs beef; alſo a few indented SERVANTS, all which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

*December* 22, 1768. NUMB. 2087.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

## The ANATOMIST. Number XVI.

*Continuation of the* Church of England's APPEAL *to the* Church of Proteſtants.

*The withdrawing totally from the* Church of England *would more effectually introduce* Popery, *than all the works of* Bellarmine. Mr. EGERTON.

*All the* reformed Churches *in the world have a venture in this bottom; which, if compared to a fleet, the* Church of England *muſt be acknowledged to be the* Admiral. *And if it go ill with this Church, ſo as that it miſcarry, there is none of the Churches of* CHRIST *this day under heaven, but are like to feel it.* Mr. BRINSLEY.

*Oh! that I could prevail with you to lay ſadly to heart the great ſin of diviſions, and that the leaders and encouragers thereof---would leave off their reviling the* government Eccleſiaſtical, *and the Miniſters that conform, &c.---* Dr. BRYAN.

HOW little of the ſpirit of thoſe *Non-Conformiſts*, quoted in my motto, the *Centinel* is poſſeſſed of, need not, by this time, be obſerved to impartial readers. Far from allowing the *Church* of *England* the rank of ADMIRAL in the *Proteſtant-fleet*, he will not give her ſo much as the privilege of a *cock-boat*; but is for turning her adrift, without any commanding officer ſhe can acknowledge, and that too in a *rotten and leaky* condition; her whole works being "corrupted," &c.---Cruel and un-ſailor like man; that will not even take her in *tow*, but ſeems deſirous to behold her ſink before his eyes!

That there is not the leaſt ſhadow of ground, either in law or reaſon, for the clamor he has ſet up, to deprive our Church in the colonies of her mode of governing and ordaining her own Clergy, hath been amply ſhewn; and I am now conſidering the heavy charge of having "corrupted and obſcured the pure word of GOD with human inventions,"---whereby he endeavours to compleat his triumph over our Church, by repreſenting her as unfit to have even a being, much leſs a well-being, among reformed Chriſtians.

As this charge is general, I have thought it ſufficient to give it a general anſwer, and to ſhew, "that it ſtands refuted by the *teſtimonies* of almoſt every Proteſtant denomination of men upon earth, except a few reſtleſs *fanatics*, in our own country,"---whether the *Centinel* means "corruption" in point of government, or in rites, ceremonies and doctrine.

As to the firſt head, the pure and primitive nature of Epiſcopal government, I have, in the preceding number, given ſeveral eminent teſtimonies from *Calvin* himſelf, and ſome of the principal Reformers abroad. I now add ſome others, before I proceed to the ſecond point, and *Calvin* ſhall once more lead the van.

"As we have ſhewn, ſays he *, there is a three fold miniſtry "commended to us in the ſcripture; ſo whatever Miniſters the "ancient Church had, it diſtinguiſhed them into three orders, "Biſhops, Preſbyters, and Deacons."---

PETER DU MOULIN, an eminent profeſſor in the *French* Church, thus expreſſes himſelf---"Touching Eccleſiaſtical poli"ty, we do not refuſe to acknowledge thoſe for *pure* and *true* "Churches, where equality of Miniſters is not obſerved---- "*Peter Martyr, Calvin, Beza, Zanchius*, &c. (continues he) "have often written letters full of reſpect to the *Engliſh* Pre"lates. Our adverſaries unjuſtly accuſe us to be enemies to the "*Epiſcopal order*. For we muſt be altogether ignorant in hiſtory, "if we do not know that antiquity ſpeaks honourably of that "degree. *Euſebius* witneſſeth, that a year after our LORD's "death, *James*, our LORD's brother, was Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*," &c.---And after mentioning many more of the ancient Biſhops---he concludes thus---"If we ſometimes ſpeak againſt the autho"rity of Biſhops, we condemn not Epiſcopal order in itſelf, "but ſpeak only of the corruptions the Church of *Rome* has "introduced into it."---

Monſieur CLAUDE, another learned foreigner, writing to the Biſhop of *London*, candidly declares---"We are ſo very far from "believing that a man cannot live with a good conſcience under "your diſcipline, and *Epiſcopal government*, that in our ordinary "practice we make no difficulty, neither to beſtow our chairs, "nor to commit the care of our flocks to Miniſters received "and ordained by my Lords the *Biſhops*, as might be juſtified "by a great number of examples, both old and new.----

"It is enough for us to know that the ſame divine Provi"dence, which, by an indiſpenſible neceſſity, and by the con"juncture of affairs, did, at the beginning of the Reformation, "*put our Churches under the Preſbytery*, hath put yours under *Epiſ*"*copacy*; and as we are aſſured that you do not deſpiſe our ſim"plicity, ſo neither ought we to oppoſe your pre-eminence--- "I hope then you will make all the world ſee, and convince "the moſt incredulous, that you (the Biſhops) have piety, "zeal, and the fear of GOD; and that you are worthy la"borers and ſervants of JESUS CHRIST. *This is the teſtimony* "*which all good men do already give you; and none, how* SPITE"FUL *ſoever he be, dares to contradict it.*" [N. B. *Spiteful Whigs*, and *ſpiteful Centinels*, did not then exiſt, elſe they would have *dared to contradict it.*]

It is remarkable above, that Monſieur *Claude* aſcribes their form of *Preſbyterian government* in their Churches, to that indiſpenſible neceſſity, under which divine Providence put them, by the conjuncture of affairs at the Reformation, and not to any choice or preference of that form. And certain it is, that they would moſt willingly have embraced Biſhops as their Governors, if they had not been hindered by the policy, or rather iniquity, of the civil powers. This we are expreſly told by Dr. DU MOULIN, ſon of the famous PETER above mentioned. In the preface to his father's book on the Novelty of Popery---"There "was, ſays he, a time when ſome of their prime men, feeling "the inconveniences that follow the want of Eccleſiaſtical ſub"ordination, moved Cardinal *Richlieu* to place it among them, "who flatly denied to give way to it, ſaying, *if you had that* "*order, you would look too like a* CHURCH."

Nay, *Peter Martyr* (Epiſt. 57 ad Bez.) and alſo the ſame Dr. DU MOULIN, tell us, that the Reformed Church, in the Biſhoprick of *Troyes*, as ſoon as the Prelate began to forſake the errors of Popery, did "unanimouſly acknowledge and receive "him as a true Biſhop, and their Dioceſan; and his authority "and piety, did great ſervice to the Church of CHRIST. "Praiſed be GOD (continues *Martyr*) who takes theſe me"thods to govern and advance the kingdom of his ſon."

In ſhort, it was only the *ſtate*, and not their *religious perſuaſion*, that prevented the *French* Proteſtants from having Epiſcopal government. For the aforeſaid Biſhop of *Troyes*, Cardinal *Caſtillion*, and *Sangelaſius*, having turned Proteſtants, and continued to act as Biſhops among the reformed Churches for ſome time, "were forced by the ſecular power to withdraw, and betake "themſelves to a private ſtation *."

The above *teſtimonies* being from eminent Divines of the principal Churches abroad, whoſe government is *Preſbyterian*, we need not ſpeak of thoſe reformed foreign Churches, whoſe government is Epiſcopal; their own practice being the greateſt *teſtimony* in our favor. And if we conſider the importance of the latter, ſuch as thoſe of *Denmark, Sweden*, the dominions of the Elector of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, of the great houſe of *Luxenburg*, and the many imperial cities of *Germany*, &c. they will far outweigh, in the ſcale of *Proteſtaniſm*, all the former, viz.---the Preſbyterian or Calviniſt Churches of *Switzerland*; the *Lower Palatinate*, and thoſe comparatively few of *France* and *Holland*, who are of the ſame perſuaſion. Yet we do not deſpiſe thoſe Calviniſt Churches, but regard them as a conſiderable branch of the *Reformation*, and eſteem them for their candor (already noticed) towards the Church of *England*; it being from their rigid brethren among ourſelves, and thoſe chiefly of modern ſtamp, that we meet with the principal oppoſition. For ſome of the eminent *old* Non-Conformiſts expreſſed themſelves very differently of Epiſcopacy; whereof I ſhall, at preſent, mention only three.

Mr. GOODWIN confeſſes, "that there was more of the truth "and power of religion, under the late *prelatical government*, "than in all the reformed Churches of the world beſides †."

Mr. TOMBS ſays,---"I think all that are acquainted with the "hiſtory of things in the laſt age, will acknowledge that more "good hath been done to the ſouls of men, by the preaching of "*Uſher, Abbot, Jewell*, and ſome other Biſhops, than ever was "done by the moſt rigid Separatiſts---promoters of the way of the "Churches congregational ‡."

Even the famous BAXTER ſays,---"When I think what "learned, holy, incomparable men, abundance of the old Confor"miſts were, my heart riſeth againſt the thought of ſeparating "from them----ſuch as Biſhop *Jewell*, Biſhop *Grindal*, Biſhop "*Hall*, &c.----Yea, and the Martyrs too, as *Cranmer, Ridley,* "*Hooper*, &c."--- ‖

If any teſtimony from the Reformers of our own Church, to whom even our opponents give ſuch applauſe, might be admitted; thoſe of *Cranmer* and *Jewell* themſelves ought not to be paſſed over.

The former being aſked---"Whether a *Biſhop* can make a "*Prieſt?*" He replied, "We read not that any other, not being "a Biſhop, hath, ſince the beginning of CHRIST's Church, "ordained a Prieſt §."

Likewiſe *Jewell*, in his confeſſion of the *Engliſh* Church, ſays, ---"We believe that there be divers degrees of Miniſters in the Church, whereof ſome be Deacons, ſome Prieſts, ſome Biſhops."

Nay, if the voice of all the Biſhops at the Reformation, joined to the voice of the legiſlature, might have weight, as the ſentiment of the wiſer part of the nation----we have it in theſe words---"It is evident to all men, diligently reading the "holy ſcriptures, and ancient authors, that from the Apoſtles "time, there have been thoſe three orders of Miniſters in the "Church, Biſhops, Prieſts, and Deacons; and that they have "ever been held in reverend eſtimation."

Were we to go back to the firſt age of the Church, we could bring a cloud of witneſſes; ſome of whom, as *Clemens Romanus*, who lived in the year 65, expreſly intimate, that the order of Biſhops, Prieſts, and Deacons, in the Chriſtian Church, had a reference to the orders of High-prieſt, Prieſts, and Levites, under the old oeconomy. And had this inſtitution nothing divine in it, as appearing to carry ſome reſemblance of the celeſtial hierarchy, or the orders of Archangels, Angels, &c. miniſtrant under CHRIST in the Church triumphant; but were merely an innocent human accommodation to the *Jewiſh* Eccleſiaſtical polity, as was done in ſome other matters of rites, &c. for a time, by the deciſions of the Apoſtles themſelves; yet ſtill it is far more reaſonable, than to think that a perfect parity of Miniſters, on the Preſbyterian model, without any diſtinction of orders, and ſo repugnant to the whole oeconomy of GOD's ancient Church (which was a type of his ſon's Church, and both of the Church triumphant) ſhould all at once be inſtituted by CHRIST and his APOSTLES.

Whoever will ſuppoſe this, hath invincible objections to overcome, if there were not a word in ſcripture to decide the matter. For, if *Preſbyterian* government was inſtituted by CHRIST, and yet *Epiſcopacy*, as is confeſſed on all hands, was the ſole model of Church government in leſs than 200 years after; "What univerſal cauſe can be aſſigned for this univerſal apoſtacy---- this ſtrange pretended alteration? Were all the Preſbyters, the whole world over, ſo very ignorant as not to know the will of CHRIST, or ſo deſperately weak and wicked, as, contrary to *knowledge* and *conſcience*, to conſpire againſt themſelves,"---to reſign up to a few ambitious brethren, that authority which CHRIST had given in common to his Miniſters; nay, to reſign it up at once, in every place, at many thouſand miles diſtance from each other; and that quietly too, without oppoſition, without contradiction, and without the leaſt veſtige of hiſtory to record ſo marvellous a revolution? Nay, more than this, could they all agree, for the deception of poſterity, to corrupt the very hiſtories that exiſted before, and make them declare in direct oppoſition to the former mode of government, that *Epiſcopacy* (this newly-erected, or newly-uſurped, mode) had exiſted in the Church from the beginning? Was there not one *Preſbyterian*, in all thoſe times, to oppoſe this uſurpation, to tranſmit his teſtimony to others, or to ſave one ancient record from the univerſal innovation!

Surely ſuch another change as this was never known among mankind; and *Preſbyterians*, in thoſe ancient times, muſt have been very different from thoſe of the preſent day, if they had thus tamely ſuffered it. We cannot now even make known our deſire to have Epiſcopal government in Epiſcopal Churches (a thing no way injurious to others) without whole volumes of oppoſition, ſome of which may chance to reach poſterity. Could a Preſbyter of ours now, or a Preſbyter of our antagoniſts, uſurp the whole government and right of ordination over them and us, through this whole continent, and no oppoſition be made; no record remain of the change, or no hiſtory be left to tell it to poſterity? Yet all theſe invincible difficulties, and more, are implied, in ſuppoſing CHRIST and his *Apoſtles* to have inſtituted a parity of Miniſters, and the Preſbyterian model at the beginning; and that this model was ſoon afterwards laid aſide in the aforeſaid unaccountable manner. The conſideration of which, made the great *Chillingworth* (from whom part of the above argument is taken) conclude his demonſtration of Epiſcopacy in the following ſtrong and incomparable manner.

"When I ſhall ſee, therefore, all the fables in the metamor"phoſes acted, &c.---When I ſhall ſee all the Democracies and "Ariſtocracies in the world lie down and ſleep, and awake into "monarchies; then will I begin to believe that Preſbyterian "government, having continued in the Church during the "Apoſtles times, ſhould preſently after (againſt the Apoſtles "doctrines, and the will of CHRIST) be whirled about like "a ſcene in a maſque, and transformed into Epiſcopacy," &c.

But the truth is, that Preſbyterian government can boaſt no ſuch antiquity; for our *great-grandfathers* remembered its birth, and could count its pedigree from a leſs honorable ſtock!

---

*Concluſion of* Colonel CARTER's OBSERVATIONS *concerning the* FLY-WEAVIL, *begun in our laſt.*

THE author of the Complete Body of Huſbandry, Vol. IV, page 347, of the octavo edition, ſpeaks of a fly in England, that ſometimes attacks the wheat in its ſoft ſtate; and calls it a ſmall black fly, not bigger than a large pin's head. He ſays they faſten on the ear in numbers, eat into the corn, and lay their eggs, which hatch into maggots, and devour part, and ſpoil the reſt of the grain. He further ſays, the fly may be diſlodged whilſt it crawls on the ear, for they are ſo tender, that a very little force will deſtroy them, and that they only appear in dry years, for rains in any quantity deſtroy them; and from thence recommends the Iriſh method of rope-hauling the wheat in dewy mornings, to bruſh the fly off, which will then be deſtroyed.

I cannot readily agree with him here; for certainly as the fly got to the ear before, it is reaſonable to think it could, after falling off, crawl up again, unleſs the fall could be ſuppoſed to cruſh ſo ſmall an animal as a pin head. Therefore I was perſuaded, unleſs the diſturbance of rope-hauling was conſtantly given, the fly would return again ſo often, as to make it a tedious work of many days, at leaſt every morning and evening, from the caſting of the bloom, to the hardening of the grain. I have ſince fancied, that by the ſame author's method of fumigating turnips, juſt come up, in his third vol. page 348, with orpiment, every here and there, thrown about on live coals, to windward of a wheat field, in a gently moving air, the prodigious thick foggy ſmoak raiſed by that drug, might kill the Moth-fly, as he ſays it will do the Turnip-fly, without injuring the turnips, even in vegetation. I ſay, I imagined the doing this pretty often in the wheat field might be of ſervice; for though orpiment is of an arſenical nature, as I found it ſo ſtrongly recommended, and have alſo read, that though poiſonous, it had been ſucceſsfully preſcribed to be worn round childrens necks, as a deſtroyer of worms; I at firſt thought that might do: Yet as fire often renders things (really ſafe and innocent when crude) very noxious, there might be a poſſibility of danger in it; and reading of many bad ſymptoms occaſioned by it to the ſhot caſters, who uſe it to increaſe the fluidity of their lead, that it may run quicker or more certainly into globules, I could not think (upon better reaſoning) to make uſe of ſuch an experiment.

My end in all this enquiry, was to prevent the deſtruction made in wheat, by deſtroying this inſect in its egg; and I imagined I had foundation enough to conduct me to that point, from the accounts given of hatching in Egypt, and what we may collect with certainty from Du Reaumer's elaborate treatiſe upon raiſing fowls; beſides many little family obſervations, that correſponded with the common ſenſe of things. Experience ſhews, that a fowl greaſed (as they ſometimes are under the wings, to kill the lice) can never hatch an egg. I alſo remember a lady, curious in turkeys, in order to produce a forward brood, ſet her hens in her ſmoak-houſe, whilſt her meat was hanging, but the eggs did not produce one pout; and it was diſcovered that the hens had been greaſed by the accidental drippings of the meat.

As theſe diſcoveries ſquared with the French method of preſerving eggs, by tallowing them over, founded certainly upon the principle of keeping out the air, which would otherwiſe give them, in long voyages, a noxious and diſagreeable taſte of ſtaleneſs; I thought I might conclude, that beſides warmth, air was eſſential to the vivifying or hatching an egg; and the hen-houſe wives confirm me in it, by their conſtant obſervation, that hens, &c. not only turn their eggs, but leave their neſts, at proper periods; and thoſe that hatch well, cool themſelves frequently with water, whilſt others perpetually brooding (if they do not die themſelves) addle their eggs.

Upon theſe two principles then of heat and air, I thought myſelf pretty certain of effecting the deſtruction of theſe eggs in the grain; and therefore I endeavoured to hit upon ſuch a method for their deſtruction, which ſhould be attended with the leaſt labour and expence. Too much warmth, or too little, or an entire excluſion of the air, muſt do the buſineſs.---Could it be conſiſtent with the prudence of a Farmer to thraſh out his grain as ſoon as reaped, to be ſure a drying kiln might be ſo conſtructed as to deſtroy theſe eggs, by communicating too much warmth; but as there are many reaſons for a Farmer (beſides his other neceſſary buſineſs) not to thraſh out his grain ſo ſoon, leſt he introduce the other inconveniency to his crop of muſtineſs and bad ſcent, I was obliged to bend my thoughts wholly to the excluſion of the air; for wheat, I know, will contract a degree of warmth in the mow, which is oftentimes of great ſervice to plump out the grain, by ſomething like an after circulation in the ſtraw; and to increaſe that degree of warmth, ſo as to deſtroy the eggs of the Weavil, might be a means to mould the ſtraw, and ſpoil the grain; therefore I ſay, I fell ſolely upon the excluſion of the air as much as poſſible; and this I was happy enough in effecting with great ſucceſs to my crop for many years, till my old age and infirmity prevented my attending my ſervants whilſt they were purſuing my directions; and not till then had I the leaſt reaſon to complain, whilſt others were eaten up in their crops; but villainy and negligence are ſuch concomitants in ſervitude, that I

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

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* Calvin's Inſtitutions, *chap.* 4.

* *See* Bingham's French Church's Apology, *who cites* Sponda-nus, Thuanus, *&c. as his authorities.*

† Sion College Viſited. ‡ Thodulia. ‖ Baxter's Defence. *Seeing then, ſuch is the confeſſion, even of the moſt rigid Non-Conformiſts, we may conclude that there was not an impoſſibility for Biſhops to be good even in old times.---That they are not worſe now, and neither leſs learned, leſs moderate, but even more ſo, and better acquainted with the rights of conſcience, under the ſpirit of modern laws, and revolution, and toleration principles, are things, all the candid part of mankind will moſt readily allow.*

§ Strype's Life of Cranmer.

By the Ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain M'CUTCHON, from Cork, we have the following Advices, viz.

*VIENNA, September* 10.

A COURIER is arrived here from Petersbourg, with dispatches, in which the Empress informs our court, that the Ottoman Porte has declared war against her; and it is pretended that her majesty has likewise demanded what part we intend taking on this occasion; to which it has been replied, that we shall remain neuter, the troops we have at present on foot being only destined to cover our frontiers.

*From the Frontiers of Poland, Sept.* 19. The red flag has been hung out at Choczim, Bender, Oczokow, and other frontier places of Turkey; which, in the Ottoman style, signifies a declaration of war. All those places are well provided with ammunition and provision; and the troops, who form the garrisons thereof, receive double pay, as is usual likewise in time of war.

*Vienna, Sept.* 17. A report has prevailed here since yesterday, that the Janissaries, who remain at Constantinople, have risen against the Grand Vizir.

*Utrecht, Oct.* 2. According to some advices from Germany, there has been an insurrection at Constantinople among the populace, which could not be appeased but by the death of a Prime Minister. This news, if true, will soon be confirmed.

*Leghorn, Sept.* 6. The 8th of this month a Corsican half-galley from Caprea entered this port. The French consul, with two chebecks of the same nation, wanted to oblige the Captain to lower his flag, but the latter professed he would sooner die than do it; accordingly he continued in port with the Corsican flag hanging out. Sunday morning last, a French chebeck, called the Cameleon, of 20 guns, and 210 men, arrived in this port from Bastia. The next day the Chevalier de la Croix, the Captain, was invited, with some of his officers, to dine at our commandant's. During the entertainment, which was very splendid, they kept a profound silence in regard to the affairs of Corsica, but some of the crew, less discreet, reported that the French had attacked, at the same time, Biguglia, Furiani, Oletta, and Olmetta; that at the two first of those places they lost about 1000 men, besides a great number of wounded, who were immediately carried to Bastia; and that the French, notwithstanding the bravery of their troops, had made themselves masters only of Biguglia; these people add, that during these attacks, the Corsicans, being desirous of making a diversion, had possessed themselves of two posts which the French had made themselves masters of at their first arrival in the isle. We learn also that Caprea is not fallen into the hands of the French.

*Niece, Sept.* 14. The inhabitants on the estates of Joseph Barbaggio, late commander of a body of troops at Nonza, have ruined all his lands, in resentment for his having surrendered to the enemy, without making any resistance; and both himself, and several other chiefs, with a number of soldiers, embarked for France.

*Sienna, Sept.* 17. We just now received advice, that whilst the French were attacking Biguglia, Furiani, Oletta, and Olmetta, the Corsicans took Barbaggio and Patrimonio, and that the troops which were in those places, were put to the sword. [Utrecht Gazette.]

*Utrecht, Oct.* 5. Letters from Leghorn, dated the 16th of September, bring, that 800 French having advanced towards Olmetta, the Corsican militia marched there after them; and the Governor of the place being desirous of surprizing the enemy, forbid the garrison to fire till they should be within musket shot, when his men made a continued fire upon the French, who were at the same instant attacked by the militia and Paoli's soldiers, so that after a vigorous defence, they were all obliged to surrender at discretion.

## LONDON.

*Sept.* 29. An English vessel from America, name not mentioned, is lost off Cette, and 10 out of 12 men drowned.

They advise from Hamburgh, that the court of Petersbourg had prohibited the farther exportation of gunpowder from the dominions of Russia.

They write from Lisbon, that a treaty is on foot for ceding the isle of St. Catherine, on the coast of Brazil, to the Catholic king.

The whole of the national debt, as it stood on the 5th of Jan. 1768 (being old Christmas day) was 129,724,936 l. 8 s. 2 d. farthing. The annual interest for the same 4,646,027 l. 7 s. 5 d.

*Oct.* 1. There was a report this week, that 6 men of war were arrived at the isle of Bourbon in the East-Indies.

A few days ago a lady of distinction having lost an immense sum at cards, was obliged to take a solemn oath to abstain from all kinds of gaming for twelve months, to prevent the disagreeable consequence of a divorce from her husband.

It is now currently reported at St. James's end of the town, that an order is, or speedily will be issued, to recal the military forces lately sent to Boston, where, by the most recent accounts, there is very little occasion for their assistance, and not the least likelihood of their contributing towards a thorough reconciliation between our colonies and the mother country.

We hear that 3000 cards for his Danish Majesty's grand ball and supper, at the opera house, on the 10th of this month, were ordered to be delivered to the nobility and gentry.

They write from Hamburgh, that an agent of France had just bought up all the naval and ordnance stores which the merchants had got ready to ship for Corsica, on account of General Paoli.

His Danish Majesty has sent a polite card to Sir Robert Ladbroke, and the three other city members, to invite them to dinner with him to-morrow at St. James's.

*Oct.* 4. According to the last advices from Germany, the frontiers of Silesia, on the side of Poland, are in a state of tranquility; nothing being in motion, except a few small detachments of light troops, ordered there to patrol the country. The letters add, that several of the Confederates had taken refuge there, to avoid falling into the hands of the Russians.

*Oct.* 5. This day there will be a grand council held at St. James's.

Yesterday a courier was dispatched with an express to the court of Denmark.

There is a difference arisen between the court of Vienna, and the republic of Venice, on account of some tolls, which have been established on the side of the Tyroleze.

According to letters from Gibraltar, the merchants there, and at Minorca, are afraid of sending either ships or merchandize to Corsica, though the best market in the Mediterranean, lest they should be seized by the French.

*Oct.* 6. The difference which has, for some time past, subsisted between a certain Minister, and a great General, is at length amicably adjusted.

*Oct.* 8. Private letters by the French and Flanders mails say, there has been a general engagement between the French and Corsicans, and that the latter have obtained a compleat victory, and taken the French General's eldest son prisoner, and many general officers.

The sentiments of the Earl of Chatham are strongly for our not tamely suffering the French to hold possession of Corsica.

All negotiation with the Earl of Egmont is intirely at an end.

The opposition, it is thought, will be very vigorous this winter, as the weight of abilities is certainly with them.

A morning paper says, that it is in agitation by some minority patriots of the present day, to found an impeachment, next sessions, on a variety of accusations of the ministerial conduct of an absent man of distinction; and particularly, amongst others, that of his advising a proclamation, wherein the Corsicans are treated as rebels; thereby depriving those brave islanders of all succour on our side, without a breach of public faith, as well as putting it into the reach of our natural enemies to add, with impunity, to their strength and influence, an important part of the world (the Mediterranean sea) where they were by much too powerful before.

They write from Genoa, that the Marquis de Chauvelin had given orders for all the peasants belonging to the Corsican districts already conquered, to bring their fire arms to the French head quarters, on pain of military execution.

They write from Leghorn, that 5000 stand of muskets had been taken out of a Dutch ship, bound to Corsica, by a French xebeque, cruizing between that island and Sardinia.

Yesterday some dispatches, said to be of great importance, arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, from the Court of Turin.

Wednesday it was reported on Change, that a Spanish xebeque had taken an English merchantman in the Mediterranean, and carried her into Majorca.

Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, and afterwards a privy-council, said to be in reference to some dispatches received from the Court of Lisbon.

Some letters from Genoa say, that should Corsica be forced to submit to the yoke of France, a great number of the islanders propose to embark with their families for North-America.

An Evening paper of last night, has the following article:---"Some persons say pretty peremptorily, that a powerful and very enterprizing Monarch has this summer visited London, in the habit of a Quaker."

Yesterday some dispatches of importance were received at the Secretary of State's office, from his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of New-England.

This morning divers Agents for the American colonies attended the Board of Trade and Plantations, on the business of their constituents.

*It is affirmed that an American Governor will be continued in his post, notwithstanding the loud complaints of a provincial party to have him superseded.*

*We are assured that a certain unpopular nobleman, lately gone abroad, has sold off his immense stock out of our public funds, and placed it in those abroad.*

*By some advices lately received from Boston we are informed, that the inhabitants of that place will not permit any navy officer to come on shore, either with his sword or cockade on.*

It is thought that as the enforcement or repeal of the late act relating to the colonies, may be attended with equally bad consequences, the execution of the said act might be by another suspended *sine die*, or for a limited time. The resolutions of parliament, with respect to the right of taxation, would then remain; and the government may then require of the Americans their contributions towards its support, as in the late war, but adequate to their abilities during peace.

To the eternal honour of two illustrious foreigners, although each received large fortunes with their truly royal and amiable consorts; yet it may with truth be affirmed, their visits to this nation have occasioned five times more money to be remitted to this metropolis, than ever was sent abroad on account of their celebrated nuptials.

The report of the changes as stated in the papers of yesterday, is clearly without foundation. The D. of B. it is certain, will never accept of any employment; and the extraordinary board of treasury, as it is called, is usual at this time of the year.

*October* 11. Preparations are making at Paris, for the marriage of the Dauphin with an Archduchess; and for the marriage of the count de Provence with a princess of Savoy, which are to be celebrated on the same day in May next.

At Cogniac a dreadful storm of hail and rain fell on the 16th ult. by which near 200 parishes have been almost totally ruined; houses, cattle, mills, vineyards, corn, &c. were swept away by the torrents, and near 100 persons drowned.

The troops of the king of the Two Sicilies have taken possession of the territories of Castro and Rondiglione, belonging to the Pope.

The Czarina has ordered the Cossacks, who have committed murder or other excesses on the Ottoman territory, to be executed in different parts of the frontier; to evince to the whole world, how much she detests barbarity, cruelty, and licentiousness.

Postscript of a letter received yesterday from Genoa.

"The French have received a total defeat in Corsica; Mr. de Chauvelin having divided his forces too much, they were attacked every where by the brave Corsicans, who drove them out, and recovered every place they had lost before, with vast slaughter of the French, who were drove to the very walls of Bastia."

Sunday evening a grand council was held at the right hon. lord Weymouth's office in Cleveland-row.

Yesterday morning a grand council was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall; and in the afternoon another grand council was held at St. James's.

The talk now is, that lord E------t has agreed to come into administration on the following terms.

The new department of secretary of state for America is to be abolished, and that business to be transacted as before, in Lord Shelburne's department, who is to go to Ireland; and be succeeded as secretary of state by lord Egmont.

And lord C-----m is to be so ill, as not to be able to attend business.

Oct 12. *A war with Portugal is now talked of as unavoidable, at the court end of the town.*

*There is now a project prepared by our patriot ministry, and ready to be laid before the parliament in the first hours of the ensuing session, for quieting America, by granting the Americans a considerable enlargement of trade, and some new duties on importations from thence.*

Extract of a letter from Corsica, September 12.

"*The French having invaded the Pieve of Casinca, and advanced as far as Pento, the Corsicans (who waited for them there) no sooner saw them within musket-shot, than they fell upon them with such fury, and in such numbers, that the French could not stand the shock, but abandoned their camp, and retired with the utmost precipitation. The Corsicans followed the blow, and pursued their flying enemy in such order, that they could not even make any stand in the places they had before taken, the Corsicans entering with them pellmell, and putting to the sword all who were not able to escape their fury; and this pursuit was continued even to the walls of Bastia. The loss of the French is incredible. Amongst the prisoners (said to be about 200) are fifteen general officers, and the Marquis de Chauvelin's nephew. The Corsicans do not exactly know their loss; but Furiani, and the other posts, which had been taken from them, are again in their possession.*"

A certain great man at court on Sunday declared that the colonies, sooner or later, should absolutely submit to the mode of taxation already adopted for them by the parliament.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, September 16.

"We have good information here, that the French lost above a thousand men in the attacks of Biguglia and Furiani, besides a great number of wounded, who have been sent to Bastia.

"The report that the French were in possession of Caprea, is now contradicted.

"There has been an action in the neighbourhood of Olmetta, the consequences of which were such, that 800 French were obliged to surrender at discretion."

*Oct.* 13. We have authority to assure the public, that certain advices are received by the ship Admiral Pocock, from Bengal, that a treaty of peace had been concluded with the Subah of the Dean; an event which promised the most favourable prospect of reducing Hyder Ally, and of effectually securing the company's possessions in those parts.

Tuesday in the afternoon his Danish Majesty had a very great levee at his apartments at St. James's: Besides the foreign Ambassadors, there were present their Graces the Dukes of Grafton, Bedford, Ancaster, and Northumberland; the Lords Shelburne, Gower, Weymouth, Hillsborough, Hartford, and other great officers of state, who all took their leaves of his Majesty, previous to his departure for France.

We hear by a gentleman who arrived in town from Paris, that the Prince of Conde is making grand Preparations at his seat at Chantilly, for the reception of his Danish Majesty in his way to Paris.

Yesterday the King of Denmark took leave of their Majesties and all the Royal Family.

We hear that the departure of his Danish Majesty for Dover, in order to embark for Calais, will be this day at eleven o'clock, on which account their Majesties will stay in town this night.

The betts on Tuesday night at the west end of the town, amongst the great politicians, were seven to three, that the French are not absolute masters of Corsica by this day twelvemonth.

On Tuesday last the Earl of Hillsborough was married, at the chapel at Lambeth, to the Right Hon. the Lady Stawell.

Advice is received that the court of Turin is upon the point of declaring war against France.

*Some changes are soon expected to be made in the first civil offices in Ireland.*

Extract of a letter from Isola Rossa, Sept. 14.

"*We just now received from the Commandant of Fornali, the news of an action very disadvantageous to the French. The Count de la Grand Maison, charged with the attack of Orletta, having received a reinforcement of 2400 men, which the Marquis de Chauvelin had sent over the mountains, pushed that place, and the other posts of the Corsicans so closely, that the latter yielding to superiority of numbers, retired, and the French sacked that town, and all the country round it. After this they marched to Olmetta, Rutali, and other parts of the province of Nebbio, towards the Gulf, which they took possession of, without meeting any obstacles, and remained quietly there two days; but were then surrounded by the Corsicans, who poured in from all sides, and made upon them such a terrible fire, that they had no other step to take than to attempt a retreat, which they could but very imperfectly effect; for the Corsicans (who were greatly enraged at the sacking Oletta) stuck so close to them, that very few Frenchmen have escaped either death or imprisonment. By this defeat the Corsicans have recovered all that the French had conquered in the Nebbio, as well as Barbaggio, Patrimonio, Farinola, &c.*"

## BOSTON, November 28.

### JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES.

A Countryman named Geary, who was taken up and bound over by the Chief Justice to answer at the Superior Court, to the Complaint of his having endeavoured to entice some Soldiers to desert from one of the Regiments quartered in this Town, had his Trial last Thursday; and was acquitted by the Jury. *It was a Trial of some Expectation, being the first of the Kind since the Troops arrived: If it had turned out otherwise, it might have induced the artful and designing of the Soldiery to have practiced upon the simple and unwary among us, if not to have complained of them, in order to obtain the Rewards they have been encouraged to expect for Services of this Nature.*

The Court of Admiralty for the Trial of the Libels entered against Mr. Hancock and others, which was to have met this Day, is further continued until Tuesday, the 6th of December next, and it is as true as it is grievous, that none of the Interrogatories, on Behalf of the Informers, have been as yet lodged in the Register's Office. *The severe Treatment given these Gentlemen, cannot be well relished by their Townsmen, who heartily wish that the C-----s---rs may still toil in their infamous Fishery, without catching any Evidence that may operate to their Prejudice.*

*Nov.* 29. Letters from England, not only confirm Robert Auchmuty, Esquire, being appointed Judge of Admiralty for this Province, but acquaint us that Jonathan Sewall, Esq; of this Town, is appointed for Nova-Scotia, Jared Ingersol, Esq; for New-York, and Augustus Johnson, Esq; for South-Carolina, each, as it is said, with Salaries of 600 l. Sterl. per Annum, but the Fund from which these are to come is not yet ascertained.---From these extraordinary Appointments, and more extraordinary Allowances, some are apt to think that G. B's Reasoning, especially in Support of the Part of the Council's Petition to his Majesty, that no Monies may be drawn from America; has had such Effect, that we shall soon hear of the doubling of some Salary, and of a considerable Increase of Colony Placemen, in order to prevent our Monies being *drawn from us* by the American Revenue; with which Application of said Revenue the M-----y have been led to imagine that the People of the Colonies will not only be satisfied, but that Government and its Officers may be supported therefrom in the most honourable and firm Manner; but some Advices lead us to suppose, that the American Revenue will be given up, and another Fund appropriated for the Service of the M------y.

*Nov.* 30. An honourable Gentleman of his Majesty's Council, lately riding over Boston Neck in his Coach, was stopped by some Soldiers on Guard, one of which had the Assurance to open the Door, and put in his Head; upon being asked what had occasioned such Freedom, he had the Insolence to reply, that he was only examining whether any Deserter was concealed there.

A Number of Gentlemen passing in the Night by the Town-House, were hailed by the Guards three several Times, without answering; whereupon they were stopped and confined in the Guard House for a considerable Time: A young Gentleman in another Part of the Town, having a Lanthorn with him, was challenged by some Soldiers, but not answering so readily as was expected, he was threatned with having his Brains immediately blown out unless he stopped: A Merchant of the Town passing the Grand Guard this Night about ten o' Clock, was several Times challenged by the Soldiers, and upon telling them, that as an Inhabitant, he was not obliged to answer, nor had they any Business with him; they replied, that this was a Garrison Town, and accordingly they presented their Bayonets to his Breast, took and detained him a Prisoner for above Half an Hour, when he was set free; having procured the Names of those who had thus used him, he is prosecuting them for the same; and we may expect soon to have it determined, whether we are or are not a proper Garrison Town. *Perhaps by treating the most respectable of our Inhabitants in this Sort, it is intended to impress our Minds with formidable Ideas of a Military Government, that we may be induced the sooner to give up such trifling Things as Rights and Privileges, in support of which we are now suffering such great Insults and Injuries.*

*Dec.* 1. A Gentleman of great Distinction in the Province of Nova-Scotia, in his Letter of October last, writes, "I want to hear the Consequences of the Troops Arrival in Boston; it seems extremely singular that they should be drawn off from a Frontier Province, when there are so many Garrisons left standing, well supplied with Artillery and Ammunition, and no one to prevent a small Body of Enemies from taking Possession of them, and sent to such a Place as Boston, where they cannot be wanted or desired; unless your Constitution of Government is to be altered, and the great Men at Home are apprehensive it may occasion some Opposition, I see not why they are sent there; and if there should be an Opposition, what can *One Thousand* do towards *enforcing* those Measures?"---*It must certainly be an Ease to the Writer of this Letter, and other Well-wishers to the Safety and Prosperity of Nova-Scotia, to find that Lord George Campbell has so far succeeded in his Applications and Negotiations this Way, as to be able to return to his Government with one Man of War, and a Draft of not less than Twenty-five Battalion Men from the 59th Regiment, which has been spared from the Boston Service for the Protection of Halifax this Winter.*

*Dec.* 2. We have Advice that the People of the Back Settlements in South-Carolina, who have lately made Movements very alarming, and dangerous to the Peace of that Colony, are now quiet, and waiting for a Redress of their Grievances in a Constitutional Way. From that Province the Regular Troops had been withdrawn, in order, as it was said, *to assist* the Civil Magistrates of Boston in the *Execution* of their Duty; however, it seems, the *Prudence* and *Moderation* of their *Governor* and *Lieutenant Governor*, has done more to restore Order, and give *Efficacy* to the Laws, than would have been effected with all the Military Force now in America.

The Accounts from North-Carolina are, that a great Number of Men, who call themselves Regulators, had mustered in the back Part of that Province for a Redress of Grievances; against this Body the Governor marched 1500 of the Militia, and when

☞ SOME few Shares of TICKETS, in the Philadelphia Four Class Lottery, for CLASS the THIRD, to be had, by applying to MOSES GHISLIN, in Chancery Lane.

within about 12 Miles of each other, they came to a Parly; and upon assurances given the Regulators by the Governor, that Methods should be taken for their Relief, they separated, and returned to their Settlements. We do not learn that *Governor Tryon*, notwithstanding this grand and alarming Confederacy, has made any Application *for Regular Troops to quell and disperse it*, when he might reasonably have expected to have received at least as many Regiments as has been sent, as it is said, to assist our G------r and the C--m-------rs in *quelling Disturbances in Boston*; but on the contrary, like a *wise* and *brave* Governor, he adventured with the *Militia* of the Province to perform that Service, whereby the People have been less *irritated*, and a *vast Expence saved to the Nation*, for which he will be more entitled than some other Governors, to a *National Allowance*.

A Fire broke out the last Night in the Barracks, called Murray's, which had it not been discovered just as it was, must not only have proved fatal to many of the Soldiers, and the Women and Children quartered therein, but might have occasioned the Destruction of a considerable Part of the Town; those Buildings having been judiciously pitched upon for Barracks, though standing in the very Centre of the Town, and within a few Feet of the largest Pile of Wooden Buildings in the Province.

The Man who was the last Week condemned to be hanged, by a Court-Martial held on board his Majesty's Ship Mermaid, was this Day brought on Deck for Execution; no Formalities used on such solemn Occasions were omitted, and when the condemned Person, the People in the Ships of War, and on the Wharfs, were expecting his being turned off, a Pardon was brought to him.-----*Commodore Hood, in this Act of Humanity and Mercy, has given no unfavourable Idea of his Prudence and Capacity as an Officer.*

*Dec.* 3. Arrived his Majesty's Ship Rose, of 20 Guns, from England, last from New-Providence, where she landed his Excellency Thomas Shirley, Esq; lately appointed Governor of the Bahama-Islands, in the Room of his Father, Major General William Shirley, who was Governor of this Province, when the famous Expedition to Louisbourg was projected, and that Fortress and Island reduced by a Body of New-England Forces, in 1745. This Army was wholly raised, equipped and supplied in less than six Week's Time, without *the Knowledge* of, or any *Assistance from* the British Administration; the Arrival of Admiral Warren, with some Ships of War, being *purely accidental*. This was an Acquisition *so important*, that Mr. Pelham, the then Prime Minister, declared in the House of Commons, that for the Restoration thereof, France had *relinquished* all the Fruits of several successful Campaigns, and *given Peace to Europe*; but notwithstanding this essential Service rendered the Mother Country during that War, as also in twice preserving Nova-Scotia to the Crown with the Militia sent from hence, which repelled the French Invaders, and the vast Aid in Men and Money cheerfully afforded the Crown in the late War, on the Requisition of that great Minister Mr. Pitt, which involved us in a Debt we are still staggering under: Besides what the Colonies yielded to Britain by Way of Trade, which the great Commoner declared in Parliament, amounted to two Millions, and was what *chiefly contributed* to the astonishing Successes of the War. We say notwithstanding all this, the Colonies in general, and this Province in particular, seem to be considered by some of the Successors of the great Commoner, to be of little or *no Consequence* to the Nation, but rather *a Burden upon them*;---hence it is that the Support of a Number of before unheard of Officers has been thought of so much Importance, that the *Trade, Security, Peace* and *Happiness* of all North-America, have been in Effect sacrificed to those *voracious* State Collectors; and the Colonies, and this Province in particular, by the *Suspension* of its Legislation, and the Quartering a *Standing Army* upon them in a Time of Peace; has been treated with a *Severity* and *Indignity*, that can never be *forgot*, unless this People are under the powerful Actings of those Principles of Christianity, which some modern Bishops have represented to the Nation, and the World, that Americans *have wholly* lost since their Emigration from their native Country.

The Rose Man of War is remembered by New-England Men as the Ship that carried off their famous G------r Sir Edmond Andros; but whether she is now to carry the more---famous G------r B-----d, as was reported, cannot as yet be ascertained. A *Shirley* and a *Pownal*, recommended themselves to Administration, *the first*, by the Influence he had in his Assembly to engage them in the Louisbourg Expedition, and other expensive and successful Services for the Crown; *the latter*, in that he was able to obtain a Vote, and carry it into Effect, for the raising 7000 Men in his Province, to join the Army under General Amherst, in the Reduction of Canada; notwithstanding the Aid he had given in the former Campaigns of that War, and that about 3000 of our Men were then engaged in other Services, for the common Cause. G. B. has hardly been able for Years past to carry *one single Point* with the Court; he has made *the best Connections* in the Province his *personal* Enemies, and incurred the *Hatred* and *Aversion* of at least *ninety nine* in a Hundred of the People of his Government; as well as exposed himself to the *Contempt* and *Resentment* of the other Colonies; but if we may form any Conjecture from the Plan of Politicks, which our late Statesmen seem to have adopted, which is to *irritate, inflame* and *drive*, rather than *conciliate* and *draw*; we cannot but say that the *Chance of a Continuance* is in Favour of this said G------r, however it is thought a little Time will determine, not only the Fate of *such Politicians*, but what must essentially affect the whole *British Empire*.

BOSTON, December 8.

*Last Sunday Night, in a violent South-East Storm, with Rain, a Brigantine belonging to this Place, inward bound from the West-Indies, Thomas Morton, Master, was drove on the Rocks near the Light-House, and stove to Pieces in an Instant, and the Vessel and Cargoe, which was very valuable, consisting of Sugars and Melasses, as also several Hundred Dollars, that were in the Captain's Chest, were entirely lost:---The Peoples Lives were preserved with the greatest Difficulty, some of them being much bruised.*

*We hear that a Brigantine from the West-Indies, laden with Melasses, bound into Newbury-Port, was cast-away on Plumb-Island, on Sunday Evening, and the Vessel and Cargoe lost, and one of the Hands perished.*

*Dec.* 12. Our late Advices from England import, that frequent Councils are held at St. James's on American Affairs, and the Island of Corsica, which seem now to take up the Attention of the Ministry, and indeed the whole Nation.---That the last Dispatches from Commodore Spry, were of such a Nature, that a Brush with the French is looked upon as unavoidable.---That there have been several obstinate Rencounters between the French and Corsicans, with various Success; but attended with a great Slaughter, some of the Corsicans refusing to take Quarter.---That the French seem determined to subdue those brave People, and there is too much Reason to fear their Success, tho' they are contending for Liberty and their Country, with a Zeal bordering on Despair.---That the very Women enter the Field, and act with amazing Fortitude.---That the Friends of Liberty hope Great-Britain will not remain a tame Spectator of the Ruin of that magnanimous little Nation.---That the Dutch seem disposed to support them, and a War between Holland and France, is already talked of, as being very near at Hand.---That great military Preparations are making in France, where their Navy is very formidable.---

SALEM, December 6.

*We find it mentioned in a London Paper, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham intends to exert himself in Behalf of this injured and oppressed Country, by making a Motion in the present Session of Parliament, for the Abolition of the new established Board of Commissioners for American Affairs, as being unconstitutional: And that he intends once more to use his utmost Influence for the Repeal of the late Act, obliging the Americans to pay a Duty on Commodities sent from Great-Britain.*

NEW-YORK, December 19.

*Captain Houston, arrived here from Falmouth, in Old England, left that Port the 10th of October:----By him we learn, that the Packet was to have sailed for this Port the same Day he did, the Mail being down for that Purpose, but that he had received Orders to wait for some other Dispatches, that were momentarily expected from London.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.

We are informed that the MANAGERS of the Philadelphia Public Four Class Lottery, have finished the rolling up of the Tickets for the Third Class; that they will put them in the Wheels To-morrow; and that they will begin the Drawing at the Academy on Monday, the second Day of next Month.

*Captain M'Cutcheon, from Cork, on the 22d ult. in Lat.* 38: 50, *Long.* 65, *spoke the Brig Minerva, Captain Gregory, from this Port for Barcelona, out* 14 *Days; on the 8th Instant, in Lat.* 37, *spoke the Ship Jupiter, Captain Mackey, from this Place for Londonderry, out* 5 *Days; 14th, in Lat.* 38, *Long.* 73, *spoke a Brig from New-York, for Liverpool,* 3 *Days out; the same Day he spoke a Sloop from Barbados for New-York; and on the 17th he spoke the Myrtilla, Captain Caten, just without our Capes, all well.*

*Captain Wright, from Barbados, on the 30th ult. in Lat.* 36: 53, *Long.* 71: 23, *spoke a Snow from Baltimore for Antigua,* 3 *Days out; on the 9th Instant, in Lat.* 38: 34, *Long.* 66, *spoke a Schooner from Salem for North-Carolina,* 3 *Days out; and on the 12th, in Lat.* 38: 14, *Long.* 71, *he spoke a Schooner from Boston, also for North-Carolina,* 6 *Days out.*

*Captain M'Caddon, from Londonderry, on the First Instant, in Lat.* 37: 8, *Long.* 65, *spoke a Schooner, Captain Warren, from New-York, bound to Virginia, who had been* 13 *Days out, and was in Want of Provisions and Water, with which he supplied him; the same Day he spoke a Schooner from St. Christophers for Piscataqua,* 16 *Days out; on the 7th, in Lat.* 38: 25, *Long.* 67, *spoke a Sloop from St. Eustatia for Boston,* 30 *Days out; and on the 11th, in Lat.* 37: 25, *Long.* 72, *he spoke the Sloop Conway, from New-York,* 3 *Days out, but could not learn the Captain's Name, or where bound.*

ARRIVALS.

*From Philadelphia.* Captains Callender and Lockton, at St. Christophers; and Captain Jenkins, at St. Eustatia.

*From Virginia.* Captains Landfred, Evans, and Degge, at Antigua; and Captain Carleton, at Barbados.

*From New-London.* Captain Saltonstall, at Cork; and Captain Plumb, at Antigua.

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To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

*Please to give the following genuine Relation a Place in your Paper, and you will oblige your humble Servant and Correspondent,* J. R.

HAVING been introduced, a few Evenings ago, into the Company of some Ladies and Gentlemen (to most of whom I was an entire Stranger) after the Tea Equipage was removed, one of the Gentlemen produced some Box Tickets for the Play, which he generously bestowed on the Company; I, as a Stranger, being presented with one, which (having no Taste for theatrical Performances) a Principle of Complaisance prevailed on me to accept. What the unhappy Consequence was, of this Piece of Generosity in the Gentleman, follows.----Some of the Company, who had before resolved to hear Service at St. Paul's Church on that Night, found themselves now much straitened to put their pious Resolution in Practice; in short, a Division in Sentiment took Place, some being strenuously bent to see the Play, and some to hear a Sermon, and, in order to reduce their versatile Inclinations to a general one, they agreed the Matter should be determined by drawing Cards, which was accordingly done, when giddy Chance determined in Favour of the Theatre. Good God, Gentlemen, what a degenerate Age do we live in! Into what a State of Apostacy are we fallen, when our Zeal for Religion is actuated by the Turn of a Card, and the Mimicry of Buffoons is put in Competition with the sacred Oracles of Truth! I had almost forgot to tell you, that the Ticket which was conferred on me, I gave to a Negroe, who attended me at Tea, but the virtuous Slave (as I have since understood) immediately sold it for half Price, with which he purchased a Prayer-Book. An Example of Religion and Virtue in a Slave, worthy the Imitation of the greatest Ruler upon Earth.

*Philadelphia, December* 19, 1768.

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Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

GENTLEMEN,

*If you think the following worthy a Corner in your Paper, it is at your Service.* LONDINENSIS.

*Philadelphia, December* 21, 1768.

On Lord CHATHAM's new formed BRUNSWICK COMPACT.

SEE Chatham, Friend to Freedom's Cause,
From Toils of State retreat;
'Tis but to challenge fresh Applause,
And make his Race compleat.

Behold the Proof! the Brunswick Scheme!
The pallid Frenchman's Dread!
Proclaims "MY COUNTRY" all his Theme,
And crowns his honour'd Head.

Thus Sol at close of Day retires,
In Thetis Lap to lay;
'Tis but to rise with stronger Fires,
And shed a brighter Day.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, Rhode-Island. Schooner Betsy, J. Sanderlin, N. Carolina. Brig Rebecca, W. Willock, Antigua. Ship Admiral Hawke, J. M'Caddon, Londonderry. Sloop Sally, R. Alberson, New-York. Sloop Polly, S. Wright, Barbados. Brig Charming Peggy, W. Marshall, St. Eustatia.

OUTWARDS. Snow New Molly, W. Kerlin, Lisbon. Ship Sally, W. Keith, Ireland.

CLEARED. Sloop Little Joseph, S. Williams, and Schooner Betsy, J. Sanderlin, N. Carolina. Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Schooner Diana, P. Hussey, Nantucket. Schooner George, S. Martin, Brig Sally, S. Johnson, Brig Elizabeth, F. Fearis, Ship Rachel, J. Hanse, and Ship King George, J. Langley, Jamaica. Schooner Jenny and Sally, A. Moseley, Virginia. Snow Hope, J. Gilliat, Dublin and Liverpool. Sloop Peggy, T. Eastwick, and Brig Chance, J. Craig, St. Eustatia. Brig Harmony, T. Rodgers, Brig Venus, W. Davis, and Snow Sally, H. Robinson, Lisbon. Brig Sally, J. Brown, Cadiz. Sloop Africa, B. Carman, Madeira. Schooner Sally, T. Clark, Georgia. Sloop Molly, N. Stone, and Sloop America, J. Gorham, Boston. Ship Newry Packet, J. Montgomery, Londonderry. Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, Rhode-Island.

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The LAST PLAY but TWO.

By AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, on Monday, being the 26th of December, will be presented, a Tragedy, *never acted in America*, called

ZARA.

Ozman, Sultan of Jerusalem, by Mr. HALLAM.
Lusignan, the last of the Blood of the Christian Kings of Jerusalem, by Mr. DOUGLASS.
Zara, Slave to the Sultan, by Miss CHEER.
With a FARCE, and Entertainments of SINGING.

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 24th of December, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the Widow Williams, in Front-street, a certain brick messuage, and lot of ground, situate in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Lombard-street 18 feet, and in depth 63 feet; bounded northward by Lombard-street, westward by ground of Samuel Emlen, southward by ground of the Proprietaries, and eastward by ground of Joseph Wharton; late the estate of Isaac Taylor; seized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

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TO BE SOLD,

*A likely healthy* NEGROE LAD,

ABOUT 20 years of age, used to different kinds of house-work, and taking care of a HORSE. He has had the Small-pox and Measles, and can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety.

Also a very easy going SADDLE HORSE, 6 years old, full 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots and canters well. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

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WANTED immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who is a Proficient in his Business, particularly in the Branches belonging to Coach-making, and who can be recommended for Sobriety. Such a Person may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

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*Philadelphia, December* 14, 1768.

*THIS is to give notice to all those, who are indebted to the estate of* EDWARD MAINS, *of West-Nottingham, deceased, and have already given their bonds and notes for the same, that I will attend at the house of Mr. David Patten, near the place where the said MAINS kept store, from the 20th day of January next for six days, and no longer, when I desire they will not fail of being prepared to pay me; also those who have not yet appeared through obstinacy, or an intent of fraud, to have their accompts settled and paid, that if they will not meet me at the time and place aforesaid, to have the same done (this being my last visit there on that business) they may depend on being forthwith prosecuted according to law. Those who have accompts against said estate, are desired to bring them in, to have them adjusted.* DENNIS DOUGHERTY, *Administrator.*

*N. B. Said DOUGHERTY continues to sell at his store in Water-street, rum, sugar, melasses, tea, coffee, &c. which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.* ¶

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STRAYED or STOLEN, *from the door of* ELIZABETH BIANS, *in Almond-street, Southwark, the 12th day of December last, in the evening, a BLACK HORSE, with a star in his forehead, eight years old past, shod all round; had on an old hunting saddle, without housing, and a snaffle bridle. Whoever takes up and secures said HORSE, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive, if stolen, and the THIEF brought to justice, Thirty Shillings reward for both, with reasonable charges, or Fifteen Shillings for the HORSE only, paid by*

¶ JOHN MERRIT, *living in said street.*

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JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has removed his LOOKING GLASS STORE, from between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, in Front-street, to nearly opposite the London Coffee-House, in Front-street; where he has for sale, at very low prices, A large and general assortment of looking-glasses, in carved and white, carved and gold, carved mahogany pier, sconce, pediment, mock pediment, ornamented, or raffled frames, box, swinging or dressing glasses, paper hangings, &c. &c. &c. tf.

N. B. Old glasses new framed and quicksilvered.

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Birmingham, Chester county, December 14, 1768.

TO be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day of February next, A tract of improved Land, containing upwards of 600 acres, situate in the township of West-Nantmell, in the county of Chester, 40 miles from Philadelphia and 24 from Lancaster; the premises are divided into two farms, on one of which is lately erected a stone house, 36 feet by 38, two story high, and divided so as to make 4 convenient rooms on each floor; likewise a stone stable, 144 feet by 14, which is divided into 12 stalls, each sufficient to contain a team of horses. The aforesaid house is licenced for a public house, where is now (and has been for many years) a reputable public house, being situate on a very public road, leading from Conestogoe to Philadelphia; this house is now kept by Jacob Miller, and known by the name of the Red-Lion, it was formerly kept by Dennis Whelen, Joseph Gibson, and Alice Gibson, during which time it always was, and now is, the stage for most who use that road, being long known to be a place of better accommodations than any other near there on that road, and a convenient stage of 11 miles from Downing's town.---This tract was deemed very fertile before it was improved, and yet continues to bear that character; there are 70 acres or upwards of rich low land, which lies on each side of a creek (a branch of Little Brandywine) which runs near a mile through the premises; there are about 30 acres of this low land already cleared, which produces great plenty of grass without any manure, being very natural to timothy grass; the aforesaid creek, as it extends so far through the premises, might, with a trifling expence, be thrown over many acres of the upland; the stream is large enough for a saw-mill, or fulling-mill; the upland produces good crops of wheat and other grain, and exceeds most for pasturage, about 400 acres of this tract are cleared, and the remainder well timbered, the premises now rent at 85 l. per ann. and the tenant subject to the repairs of one of the farms himself, and the clearing 16 acres of meadow; his lease being for 4 years, expires the 25th day of March ensuing, at which time the purchaser may have entrance; there are several large and thriving orchards on the premises, several good springs of water, and one of them near the house. Those who are desirous of buying good land, with such a large proportion of low, rich land for meadow, are desired to view the premises, where I shall attend the day before the sale to shew the bounds, and the intended divisions, which will be made to suit the inclination of the buyer as much as possible, or the whole sold together, if most agreeable to those who incline to purchase. The title is intisputable. The terms will be as favourable as common.

WILLIAM GIBBONS.

N. B. Any person desirous to view the premises sooner than the time mentioned, will be attended by the subscriber, on timely notice. W. G.

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JOSEPH BURWELL, Post-Rider,

TAKES this method to inform the PUBLIC, that he has engaged to ride from the Union Iron-works, in New-Jersey to Philadelphia, for one year, commencing the first day of December, 1768; that during the three Winter months, viz. December, January and February, he performs the said stage once in two weeks, and the other nine months, he purposes to ride weekly. He sets out from his house, in Quaker Town, on Wednesday, arrives at the Indian King, in Market-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, and sets out again in the afternoon, on his return back. Such Persons that have any Business to transact, that he can serve them in, are desired to be ready at the times appointed, when he will receive their commands, and execute the same, with the greatest Care and Fidelity, with grateful Acknowledgments to those, who are pleased to employ him.

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Derry township, Lancaster county, December 1, 1768.

ON the 16th or 17th of November last, the subscriber being from home, a certain WILLIAM HARTLIN came to his house, opened his drawers, and took out several papers, some of which have since been restored to him by Mr. Fry, of Middletown; but there are six NOTES missing, three of them payable to himself, one on Bernard Foltz, and two on Henry Harris; these are therefore to forewarn all persons not to purchase or take an Assignment of said notes, as the same will not be allowed, by FREDERICK HUMBLE. ¶

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CAME to the stable of the subscriber, in Third-street, on Friday last, a likely black horse, with a saddle and bridle, no white nor brand about him. And on Saturday, the third of this instant December, came also to his stable, an old small bay horse. The owners are desired to apply soon, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold for the same.

J. F. DAVENPORT.

have been again deſtroyed, plainly to be accounted for from the viſible abuſe of my conſtant directions. The method I have taken is this.

I reap as early as I poſſibly can, reſpecting the dryneſs of the grain, as well as the ſtraw, which would otherwiſe ſunk it. At leaſt two feet quite round the mow I leave a vacancy, which is to be well trod with ſoft hay, or beaten ſtraw; therefore I keep perſons conſtantly treading down thoſe margins as the mow riſes; and when I reach the eves of my barn, I lay on and tread down a very thick covering of the ſame ſtraw or hay, and weight it well down at top. Had I not found this effectual, I would have gone to the expence of filling in and plaiſtering my barn, being convinced that the excluſion of air, as much as poſſible, could be the only effectual method of killing thoſe eggs, which as they are ſo very ſmall before hatching, could not give the leaſt diſagreeableneſs in either look, taſte or quality, in the flour. This method I publiſhed many years ago; and many gentlemen have aſſured me, they have practiced it ever ſince, and continue to do ſo now with the greateſt ſucceſs. The Farmer that chuſes to try it, if he ſuffers nothing to prevent an early harveſt, will, I am perſuaded, confeſs the juſtice of what I have ſuggeſted; but if, by any means, he ſhould be late in his harveſt, and the temperature of the weather ſhould be ſuited to the principles of hatching; or if he ſhould be too early in beating out his grain, it cannot then be of any real ſervice, but by accident, as the miſchief may be done in the field, and an egg not deſtroyed in the mow, may hatch in the granary.

You muſt here permit me to tell you, I have conſtantly laughed at all thoſe ridiculous noſtrums of brining, &c. to prevent this injury of the weavil, as well as that other deſtructive evil called the ruſt. They may be of ſervice to quicken the vegetation of the grain; and it is reaſonable to conclude they will deſtroy all vermin that lie in the ground when it is ſown; but that this brine, or any other ſolution, can remain and paſs through the courſe of circulation, in a very long ſeries of winter months, and preſerve its virtue to the kerning time of the grain, ſo as to prevent theſe flies from invading it, or indeed to check or correct the corroſive moiſture of particular airs, which produce ruſt, is an abſurdity below the dignity of a rational man; notwithſtanding many writers have given into it. I always looked upon thoſe gentlemen, as forgetful of the philoſophy upon which they ſet out within the firſt parts of their works; and I ſuppoſe to make a book of bulk, they ſtuff in the errors of old and obſtinate farmers, from one century almoſt to another. I remember I had an aſs of that kind, and for the ſake of conviction, I indulged his project of ſteeping and brining; and went ſo far as to leave him a parcel of wheat which he might put up or mow as he pleaſed; and though his obſtinacy would not ſuffer him to be convinced, I was, to my coſt, whilſt the reſt of my grain, conducted by my direction, was good and uſeful. Quickſilver, we are lately told, will circulate with the juices of a plant in vegetation, without injury to it, and it has been ſucceſsfully applied that way to kill the ſlugs and ſnails on wall fruit; yet if the difficulty of inſerting it, or impregnating wheat with it, before ſowing, could be got over, I cannot ſuffer myſelf to embrace any perſuaſion, that the virtue or ſubtilty of the quickſilver could continue ſo many months in the wheat, by any kind of innate quality, in ſuch a long ſtage of growth, through a very bad winter. Therefore even that diſcovery, in my opinion, has not removed the abſurdity hinted at. I have mentioned the ruſt, as preſumptively occaſioned by ſome corroſive quality in the air; and though it is out of my preſent ſubject, I will juſt hint that Du Pratz, in his hiſtory of Louiſiana, takes notice of ſuch a deſtructive obſtruction to the raiſing of wheat in that country, though he does not call it by any name that conveys an idea of ruſt. He ſpeaks of it as a brown red pearly drop, found at the lower joint of the ſtalk, which, in a ſhort time, pervades the whole ſtalk upwards, and periſhes the grain: As this is pretty ſimilar to what we diſcover here, it may not be amiſs to look upon it as a corroſive ſubſtance, communicated by the air; and I do believe it will be found to be the better opinion, upon a more accurate inveſtigation; for I have long been ſatisfied, that the aſcenſion of the juices are thereby prevented; and the ruſty duſt ſeems to be nothing more than thoſe juices oozing out of thoſe corroded parts, or wounded pores, that turn to that colour on drying; however I muſt declare, I never yet diſcovered Du Pratz's brown red drop on any wheat of mine, notwithſtanding it has ſometimes been deſtroyed with the ruſt. This rubigo was a diſorder obſerved in wheat of very antient date, and the writers, from one to the other, recommend preventing it by brining, &c. as before; ſome indeed juſt hint at the truth, by calling it by the general term a blight; but why they ſhould think of curing blights by an application before ſowing, is a curious myſtery; it ſhould ſeem as if ſuch men fancied, that the poſſible conſtitutions of air can as eaſily be prevented by their brine, as it can be kept out, or exhauſted by an air pump. Some, indeed, impute both weavil and ruſt to certain ſoils; but as wiſer men than I, have ſeen cauſe to complain of the abſurdities that have been adopted by writers that were good philoſophers in other matters, I ſhall not give myſelf any trouble to endeavour at an exploſion of ſuch an opinion, well knowing that all lands, where air and moth can come, may be, and are ſubject to thoſe evils, when they are about; and indeed every ſort of wheat that I have tried, has been attacked by them both; but from barley and rye's conſtantly eſcaping the weavil, I am at preſent perſwaded their protection happens only from their beards or awns; therefore a long bearded wheat would be worth propagating for a trial, as I never heard the bread made from ſuch ever objected to, nor indeed its increaſe complained of. This I ſay, believing that thoſe gentlemen who tell us that bearded wheat has been deſtroyed by the fly weavil, are ſome how miſtaken, from the improbability of the fly's getting into the capſules through thoſe awns. They give for a reaſon, that the awn in wheat never ſticks to the grain, as it does in barley; but as I never ſaw rye the leaſt affected by the fly, which is of a ſimilar growth with a grain of wheat, and has no awn growing to it, though the huſk has; I muſt conclude it may be ſtill ſome miſtake in the aſſerter; for certainly thoſe awns, even on the huſk, if any thing long, muſt embarraſs the fly, and prevent his miſchievous purpoſe.

Having thus, my good friend, endeavoured to comply with your requeſt, it remains that I ſhould make ſome apology for the length of it; but if we conſider enquiries into nature muſt be more or leſs prolix, according to the helps that can be got, you poſſibly will think any endeavour to be ſhorter, might have left my own concluſion leſs clear and intelligible. I know not how convincing my arguments may be, but you have my free leave to make uſe of them as you pleaſe; and I ſhall be glad, through your means, to read any thing that may ſhew wherein I am miſtaken. I am, dear Sir,

*Sabine-Hall,* Your very reſpectful humble ſervant,
*July* 23, 1768. LANDON CARTER.

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## ABRAHAM USHER,

Has juſt imported in the CONCORD, Captain VOLANS, from BRISTOL,

*A neat Aſſortment of SADLERY,* IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY,

WHICH he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at his STORE in Water-ſtreet, the fourth Door below Walnut-ſtreet.

N. B. He has alſo imported in the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, a neat ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN GOODS, as uſual.

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*Lancaſter, December* 12, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 2d day of January next, at 10 o' clock, on the premiſes, in Leacock townſhip, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, bounded by lands of Jeremiah Job, John Wilſon, Wolf Newcomer, and others; containing 150 acres, the whole is exceeding good land, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, and more may be made, the dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. tolerably good. Alſo horſes, cows and young cattle; a waggon, cart, and ſundry ſorts of utenſils for huſbandry; houſhold goods, &c. &c. all late the property of Jacob Yoner; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

JAMES WEBB, Sheriff.

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*Lancaſter, December* 1, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 10th day of January next, at 11 o' clock, at the houſe of Matthias Slough, in the Borough of Lancaſter, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Drummore townſhip, bounded by lands of James Knox, and others, and the river Saſquehanna; late the property of Alexander Gibbony; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

JAMES WEBB, Sheriff.

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*Lancaſter, December* 1, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 10th day of January next, at 2 o' clock, at the houſe of Matthias Slough, in the Borough of Lancaſter, two certain tracts of land, ſituate and being in the townſhip of Carnarvon; one containing 100 acres, joining the Carnarvon Church land, and lands of one Kurtz, and the Widow Davis, has about 50 acres cleared, a ſufficient quantity of good meadow, a large bearing orchard of good fruit trees, a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. thereon, and a large ſtream of water running through the meadow; the other containing 118 acres, chiefly woodland, within half a mile of the tract above deſcribed; all late the property of John Davis, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

JAMES WEBB, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 30th day of January next, at 10 o' clock in the morning, at Martick Furnace, in Lancaſter county, the ſaid furnace and forge together with upwards of 3400 acres of land, thereunto belonging: The improvements at both furnace and forge are very good, viz. at the FURNACE, a good dwelling-houſe, ſtores, and compting-houſe, a large coal-houſe, with eight dwelling-houſes for the labourers, a good griſt-mill, Smith's and Carpenter's ſhops, 6 good log ſtables, with 4 bays for hay, a number of pot patterns, and ſome flaſks for ditto, ſtove moulds, &c. &c. a good mine bank, abounding with plenty of ore, ſo convenient, that one team can haul three loads a day, about 15 acres of good watered meadow, and as much adjoining may be made: The FORGE is about 4 miles diſtant, now in good order, with four fires, two hammers, and very good wooden bellows, a dwelling-houſe, ſtore and compting-houſe, with ſix dwelling-houſes for the labourers, two very good coal-houſes, large enough to contain ſix months ſtock, three ſtables, Smith's and Carpenter's ſhops, two acres of meadow made, and about 1500 cords of wood cut in the woods at both places; there is plenty of water at ſaid works in the drieſt ſeaſons, and they are ſituated in a plentiful part of the country, where they can be ſupplied with neceſſaries on the loweſt terms: And to be ſold the ſame day, a very good plantation, containing 200 acres of patent land, clear of quitrent, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Aſhleman, the Widow Haiman, and others, in Coneſtogo townſhip. Alſo two ſlaves, one a Mulattoe man, a good forge man, the other, a Negroe man, and three teams of horſes, with waggons and gears, &c. All late the property of Thomas Smith, James Wallace, and James Fulton; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JAMES WEBB, Sheriff.

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WHEREAS James Webb, junr. Eſq; high ſheriff of Lancaſter county did, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt paſt, put into my care, a bay ſtallion, a white gelding, and a brown mare, which he the ſaid high ſheriff ſome time ago did adverti'e in this paper, requeſting the owner or owners to prove property, pay charges, and take them away; but as no one hath ſince demanded them, and the ſaid ſheriff refuſes to pay me for keeping them for the time paſt, as alſo for the future; this is therefore to give further notice to the owner or owners of the ſaid horſes and mare, that unleſs they apply, on or before the 9th day of January next, and prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away, on that day they will be ſold, to diſcharge the ſame, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Lancaſter borough, by MATTHIAS SLOUGH.

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## FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Crooked Billet, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named ISAAC SIMMONS, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet high, has ſhort brown hair, marked with the ſmall-pox, has been ſeveral voyages to ſea, and was formerly a ſervant to Jacob Kaiſor, of this city taylor; had on when he went away, an old lincey ſhort ſtriped jacket, and a double breaſted fulled one under it, with two rows of braſs buttons, an old pair of thickſet breeches, patched with cloth not quite the ſame colour, a pair of cotton trowſers over the breeches, blue woollen ſtockings, old ſhoes, and block-tin buckles, with braſs chapes and tongues, and an old felt hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, or JACOB KAISOR, in Water-ſtreet. § MICHAEL RIGHTERBOOK.

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THIS is to inform the public, and George M'Dowell, that Robert Thomas, who he ſays, in the Pennſylvania Gazette, of the 24th of November laſt, conveyed away his ſervant, is my ſon, and now with me in Kent county, Maryland; If therefore, he will come down, and make out his charge againſt the ſaid Robert Thomas, he ſhall receive a juſt and adequate ſatisfaction, but if he does not adopt this method of proceeding, he muſt expect to be treated as a calumniator and ſlanderer, in ſome ſubſequent paper. JOSEPH THOMAS. ¶

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Redman, late of this city, bricklayer deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted to

PLUNKET FLEESON, or JOHN EVANS, Executors.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has removed into Market-ſtreet, one door above William Goddard's Printing-Office, where the hatters buſineſs is carried on as uſual. JOHN EVANS. ‡

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For SALE,

The SLOOP FANNY,

As ſhe now lies at William Allen's Wharff, next to James Penroſe's Ship-yard; ſhe is not two Years old, a prime Sailer, will ſtow 30 Tons of Goods, juſt graved, and Rigging overhawled, Sails half worn, and may be ſeen at Robert Bridges's Sail-loft. She is well calculated for Coaſting. For Terms, apply to DANIEL ROBINSON, and Company, at their Store, on Mr. Sims's Wharf; where they have for Sale, a Quantity of choice Muſcovado Sugars in Hogſheads or Barrels, a few Puncheons of Jamaica Spirit, and Teneriffe Wine. Alſo a Quantity of excellent Lamp Oil, &c. &c.

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Cheſter, December 15, 1768.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of felony, an Engliſhman, who calls himſelf Thomas Burbridge, of a fair complexion, wears his own fair hair; had on, when committed, a coarſe flaxen ſhirt, a light coloured cloth coat and jacket, and a broadcloth lead coloured jacket, with ſilver waſhed buttons, leather breeches, coarſe ſtockings, footed with white yarn above the ancle, and coarſe ſhoes. Alſo was found in his cuſtody a holland ſhirt, with cambrick ruffles, and neck-cloth, marked R F, a coarſe flaxen ſhirt, marked R C, a coarſe ſhift of the ſame linen, a pair of thread and worſted ſtockings, two pair of new neats leather ſhoes, and ſome ſole and upper leather. Alſo a black horſe, about 5 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a bridle and ſaddle. Any perſon or perſons having loſt the above articles, proving their property, may have them again, by applying to JOSEPH THOMAS, Goaler. ¶

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Lancaſter Goal, December 14, 1768.

WHEREAS a certain Roger Eagon was committed to ſaid goal, on the 19th of October laſt, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway; his maſter came afterwards, and promiſed to take him out in two weeks, but has not been near him ſince; theſe are to give notice to his maſter (if any he has) that if he does not come, pay charges, and take him away in three weeks from the above date, he will be ſold out for the ſame.

On the 16th of November, was committed to ſaid goal, a Negroe fellow, who ſays he belongs to William Campbell, in Conegocheague; and alſo another Negroe, who ſays he belongs to Abraham Holmes, in Lancaſter county; their maſters are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold out for their fees, by GEORGE EVERLY, Goaler. †

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STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, about the latter end of Auguſt laſt, a two year old iron grey filley, has a long ſtar in her face, never been docked, a natural trotter, and is long bodied, with a hollow back. Whoever brings ſaid filley to me, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT ROBINSON. ¶

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For NEWRY and BELFAST,

The new SHIP

*SALLY,*

WILLIAM KEITH, Maſter;

HAS great Part of her Cargoe already engaged; has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail in fifteen Days, if Weather permits. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with SAMUEL FISHER, JOHN PRINGLE, or the Maſter on board ſaid Veſſel, lying at the upper Side of Market-ſtreet Wharff.

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Philadelphia, November 28, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to THOMAS and DAVID POTTS, or to DAVID POTTS, late of this city, Merchants, are requeſted to pay the ſame, within one month after date, to LODOWICK SPROGELL (next door to Iſaac Jones, Eſq; Mayor of this city) who is empowered to receive the ſame; otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without further notice.

Said SPROGELL has a ſervant girl's time to diſpoſe of, that has two years to ſerve. Alſo a 60 gallon ſtill, worm and tub.

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WE the ſubſcribers, aſſignees of Farmer Dewees (late of this city Innkeeper) do once more requeſt thoſe that are indebted to him, by bond, note or book debt, to pay to us the reſpective ballances, due from them immediately, otherwiſe we are determined to put them into the hands of an attorney, in order that the delinquents may be ſued without further notice; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid Farmer Dewees, are deſired to bring in their accounts to us, on or before the 29th inſt. December, otherwiſe they will be excluded from receiving a dividend on his effects, which we may have to diſtribute. HENRY KEPPELE, EDWARD ROBESON, JOHN PYWELL, jun. GEORGE HITNER. ¶

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## CHRISTIANA BRIDGE.

Juſt imported by JOHN WILDAY, in the Hetty, Captain Oſborne, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by ROBERT BAIL, at Chriſtiana Bridge,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon; which he will ſell, Wholeſale and Retail (for Caſh, or Country Produce, only) on ſuch Terms as will make it the Intereſt of thoſe to purchaſe who want ſuch Goods, and do not import themſelves.

He alſo ſells Loaf and Lump Sugar, on the ſame Terms they are ſold by the Sugar Bakers in Philadelphia.

Alſo, Rum, Melaſſes, Muſcovado Sugars, French Indigo, Madeira Wine, and a Variety of other Articles.

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To be ſold by public vendue, on the 28th inſtant, at 9 o' clock in the morning, at the Muſtard-ſtore of

*JACKSON and GIBBONS,*

In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

A LARGE quantity of freſh MUSTARD-SEED, BOTTLES, and divers other articles. And on the ſame day, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, will be ſold by public vendue, The lots, houſes, mills, and all the utenſils for carrying on the muſtard and chocolate buſineſs, now in the tenure of Benjamin Jackſon. One lot, ſituate on High-ſtreet, between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets from Delaware, being 66 feet front, and 306 feet in depth, and the other on Ninth-ſtreet, 28 feet front, and 35 feet deep; the whole ſubject to a groundrent of Twenty-Eight Pounds, Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency per annum. The buildings, mills, &c. in good order, and nearly new.

Six months credit will be given to thoſe, who purchaſe the lots, buildings and mills, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may apply to *William Ruſh, William Norton, William Savery,* and *William Dawſon.*

N. B. An inventory of the Mills and utenſils abovementioned, to be ſeen at William Norton's in Fifth-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, any time before the day of ſale.

The houſe in the tenure of *Benjamin Jackſon,* and *John Gibbons,* adjoining the Coffee-Houſe, is to be lett, enquire of JOHN PEMBERTON, or JOHN GIBBONS, now in ſaid houſe. ¶

N. B. The above MILLS and LOTS will be ſold on the 27th inſtant, at the time and place above-mentioned.

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IF a certain gentleman, who, by the favour of an uncle, reſiding in London, ſells a ſmall bill every ſix months, to a very reſpectable merchant in Water-ſtreet, and who has boarded in a family about 20 miles from Philadelphia for ſome months paſt, chooſes to prevent a farther expoſition, and an immediate application to J. S. of Goodman's Fields, London, he will immediately carry or ſend what he gave his word and honour he would do, to a certain gentleman in Second-ſtreet. T. P.

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Kent county, Maryland, near the head of Cheſter-river.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN HUGHES, by trade a ſmith, about 20 years of age, ſuppoſed to be 5 feet high; had on, when he went away, a ſurtout of ſheep black, blue jacket, pluſh breeches, of a wine-ſtone colour, black or blue ſtockings, old ſhoes, and old felt hat; he is very crooked in the hams. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

‡ WILLIAM GRANT.

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

December 29, 1768. NUMB. 2088.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

## The ANATOMIST. Number XVII.

*Oſtendas populo ceremonias et ritum colendi----*
EXOD. xviii.

IN my firſt number, it was obſerved that the opponents of the *Church* have nothing to do with that mode of government and diſcipline, which Epiſcopalians chuſe for themſelves in *America*, unleſs ſome probability could be ſhewn (which hath never yet been done) of its interfering with the rights of others; and that, whether of *divine* or *human* original, it is enough for us to anſwer, that it is ſuch a government as we prefer, nay, ſuch as many wiſe men ever have, and probably ever will prefer to the modern government of *Preſbytery*; which (agreeable to the words of *Chillingworth* in my laſt) one can no more believe to have been in uſe "during the Apoſtles times, and preſently afterwards (contrary to their doctrine, and the will of CHRIST) to have been whirled about, like a ſcene in a maſque, and transformed into *Epiſcopacy*, than it can be thought poſſible for all the Democracies and Ariſtocracies in the world to lie down and ſleep, and awake into *Monarchies*, without oppoſition, or trace of hiſtory, to record the marvellous change."---

It was therefore not ſo much from any neceſſity in my argument with the *Centinel* (becauſe, right or wrong, it was ſufficient that Epiſcopacy was our mode) as to prevent ſerious Epiſcopalians from being impoſed upon by his bold and groundleſs aſſertions, that I have taken ſome pains to ſhew that ſuch an Epiſcopate as is propoſed for *America*, far from being a *novel-invention*, is what almoſt all the reformed Churches have given their teſtimony for; declaring it to be a truly ancient, and even apoſtolical inſtitution; and ſuch as they would willingly have been ſubject to, if they had not been prevented by the ſituation of affairs, under different ſtates, at the reformation.---

On this footing, then, I leave this matter of *Epiſcopacy*, and proceed to enquire whether we are juſtly chargeable with any *corruption*, in having preſerved ſuch rites and ceremonies in our Church, as were judged, by our wiſe Reformers, to be for *decency and good order*, harmleſs in their own nature, and neither contradictory to the general uſage of Proteſtants, nor to any poſitive law in ſcripture.---

The great principles upon which the Church of *England* was purged from the droſs of Popery, are fully ſet forth in her articles, the prefaces to her liturgy, and by many of her able ſons; and they do honor to the ſpirit and temper of our firſt *Reformers*.---

"Thoſe men (ſaith the learned Biſhop *Sanderſon*) are much "miſtaken, who either meaſure the *Proteſtant religion*, by an "oppoſition to *Popery*; or account all *Popery*, that is taught or "practiſed by the Church of *Rome*. It is only the corruptions "and ſuperſtitions of that Church whereunto the name of "Popery doth belong. Our godly forefathers had no purpoſe "(nor had they any warrant) to ſet up a *new* religion, but to "reform the *old*, by purging it from innovations, which, in "tract of time (ſome ſooner, ſome later) had mingled with it, "and corrupted it, both in doctrine and worſhip. According "to this *purpoſe*, they proceeded, without *conſtraint* or *precipitancy*, "freely and adviſedly, as in *peaceable* times; and brought their "intentions to a happy end. All thoſe doctrines, which are "either contrary to the written word of GOD, or ſuperadded "thereto, as neceſſary points of *faith*; all thoſe ſuperſtitions, "which are either unlawful, as contrary to GOD's word, or "being not contrary, and therefore *indifferent*; are made *eſſen*"*tials*, and impoſed as neceſſary parts of worſhip---theſe are the "things whereunto the name of *Popery* doth properly belong," and were accordingly rejected by our Church at the Reformation. "As to *ceremonies*, the Church meant to make uſe of her liber"ty, and the lawful power ſhe had (and all Churches of CHRIST "have, or ought to have) of ordering her Eccleſiaſtical affairs; "yet to do it with ſo much *prudence* and *moderation*, that the "world might ſee, by *what was laid aſide*, that ſhe acknowledg"ed *no ſubjection to the See of Rome*; and by *what was retained*, "that ſhe did not recede from the Church of *Rome*, out of any "ſpirit of contradiction, but as *neceſſitated* for the maintenance "of her juſt liberty."---In ſhort, as it is well expreſſed by a humorous writer, *In ſtripping off the lace, ſhe was careful not to tear the garment*.

Concerning rites and ceremonies, we have the *confeſſion* of all the reformed Churches, except perhaps our *Centinel*'s Church; that they are not unlawful in themſelves, when they are *decent* and *ſignificant*.

The HELVETIAN *confeſſion* (1) is----that "Churches have always uſed their liberty in *rites*, as being things indifferent, which we do at this day."

The BOHEMIAN is---that "ceremonies brought in, by a good cuſtom, are, with an uniform conſent, to be retained in the Eccleſiaſtical aſſemblies of Chriſtian people, in the common ſervice of GOD." (2)

The GALLICAN declares, that "every place may have its peculiar conſtitutions, as it ſhall ſeem convenient for them." (3)

The BELGICK, that "we receive thoſe laws that are fit, either to cheriſh and maintain concord, or to keep us in the obedience of GOD." (4)

That of AUGSBURG---"Eccleſiaſtical rites, which are ordained by man's authority, and tend to quietneſs and good order in the Church, are to be obſerved." (5)

That of SAXONY---"for order's ſake, there muſt be ſome decent and ſeemly rites." (6)

That of SWEDEN---"ſuch traditions of men as agree with the ſcriptures, and were ordained for good manners, and the profit of men, are worthy to be accounted rather of GOD than of man." (7)

Such are the *confeſſions*, and ſuch the practice of the moſt conſiderable *reformed* Churches abroad, with reſpect to ceremonies in *general*---which are probably accounted among thoſe "human inventions," wherewith our Church is accuſed by the *Centinel*, of having "corrupted the pure word of GOD." If he will mention any particulars that are exceptionable in our Church, which are not retained in other Proteſtant Churches, we ſhall ſhew that we are either able to defend them, or willing to give them up. And till he does this, our anſwer can only be general.----Let us now hear the ſentiments of ſome of the ableſt foreign Divines on the ſame ſubject.

CALVIN, as uſual, I chuſe to lead the van; who has a long and excellent diſcourſe (8) on rites and ceremonies; out of which it will be ſufficient to ſelect only a few paſſages.

"All Churches, ſays he, have power to make laws and ordinances for eſtabliſhing a common polity among themſelves---but no polity can be upheld, but by certain laws, nor any *rites* obſerved, without a *ſtated form*. Therefore, we are ſo far from condemning the laws which conduce to this end, that we ſay, to take them away, is to cut the ſinews of the Church, and render it both weak and deformed.---The end of *decency* is, partly that by appointing ſuch *rites*, as will create a reverence for holy things, we may, by ſuch helps, be excited to devotion; and partly, that our modeſty and gravity, which are commendable in all our actions, may there more eſpecially appear!"---

Nor does he conſider Church laws about decent *rites* and *ceremonies*, as mere *human inventions*.---For "ſuch laws, ſays he, are founded on the authority of ſcripture; and ſo are both *human* and *divine*;" which he illuſtrates by the *Geneva* law for *kneeling* at *public prayer*, as follows---"If it be aſked, continues he, whether this be an human tradition, which any man may refuſe or neglect at pleaſure? I anſwer, it is ſo *human*, as alſo to be *divine*. It is of GOD, as it is part of that *decency* commended by the Apoſtle (1 Cor. xiv. 40.) But it is of men, as it particularly ſpecifies, what the *ſcripture* only declared in general.---By this one example, we may make an eſtimate of all things of this kind. In outward diſcipline and ceremonies, CHRIST did not particularly preſcribe what we ſhould do; becauſe he foreſaw that would depend upon the different condition of times; and he did not judge *one form* agreeable to *all* ages."---And elſewhere (9) he ſays----"I do not contend about *ceremonies*, that ſerve only for *decency* and *order*; nor yet againſt ſuch as are ſymbols of, or incitements to, that reverence we owe to GOD"---Now that ſuch is the intention of our Church *ceremonies*, ſhe expreſly declares; and that they are not meant to bind the *conſcience*, but for decency and order.

But to proceed with *Calvin*; neither he, nor his followers, had any more objection to *forms of prayer*, than to decent *rites*, &c. In his letter to the Protector of *England* he ſays, "as to what concerns a *form of prayer*, and *Eccleſiaſtical rites*, I highly approve of it, that there be a certain *form*, from which Miniſters be not allowed to vary." So the canon (10) of the *French* Church expreſly determined; and *Calvin* not only declared his own opinion in theſe things, but preſſed ſtrongly upon others to have all diſputes done away concerning them---"I hope, ſays he, to the fiery *John Knox*, your rigor about *ceremonies*, which is diſpleaſing to many, will keep itſelf within due bounds of moderation." (11) To *Farel* he alſo thus writes, "Uſe your endeavour that the brethren do not pertinaciouſly contend about ceremonies. We are free from all men; yet let us be the ſervants of peace and concord."---

Happy had it been, if the *Centinel*, and his party, could have followed this advice; and as they are, or may be, *free* from any thing they may think *corrupted*, or of *human invention*, in our Church, that they would enjoy the liberty which GOD hath given them, and ſuffer us to do the ſame!

To theſe teſtimonies of *Calvin*, and of whole Churches, concerning the power which every Chriſtian ſociety has within itſelf, to decree rites and ceremonies, which be not repugnant to ſcripture, but for *decency and order*; I could add many in favor of the particular rites and ceremonies of the *Engliſh* Church.

BUCER, for example, thanks GOD with all his ſoul, to ſee the *Engliſh* ceremonies ſo *pure*, and conformable to the word of GOD. (12)

BEZA, in like manner, anſwering his diſcontented brethren in *England*, who complained to him of the Church-rites and ceremonies, enjoins them "not to forſake the Church-communion on that account; for that thoſe ceremonies were not of that kind of things that were ſinful in themſelves;" and elſewhere, (13) ſpeaking of the ſign of the croſs, in the *Engliſh* and *Lutheran* Churches;---"I know, ſays he, they retain the uſe of this ſign. Let them therefore uſe their own liberty as it is meet."

I could add the teſtimonies of *Martyr*, *Claude*, *l'Angle*, *Turretine*, *Le Moyne*, &c. abroad; and even of *Baxter*, *Ball*, and many more, at home; but ſome notice will be taken of them, when I come, in my next number, to ſpeak of the purity of our Church-doctrine. On the preſent head of *ceremonies* and *rites*, I would not wiſh to be tedious. For ſome of thoſe things, which were once ſo offenſive to ſome among ourſelves, are becoming every day leſs ſo; and never gave any offence to foreign Churches; ſuch as the obſervation of *holy-days*, *Church-muſic*, the *gown*, the *ſurplice*, the *ſquare-cap*, &c.---

*Geneva* and *Calvin* ſhall here ſpeak in place of all others. And 1ſt, as to *Church-muſic*, none are more fond of it than the *Geneva-Churches*; and no *muſic* more light and airy than theirs. And as to feſtivals, the *French* Church obſerve ſeveral; nay, ſeveral were many years obſerved at *Geneva*; and when they were abrogated, *Calvin* ſolemnly declares----"It was without his knowledge and advice; and he would have all men know, that if it had been put to his choice, he never would have given his opinion for ſuch a decree.---(14)

As to the *cap and ſurplice*, *Calvin* blames Biſhop *Hooper* for contending about them, and writes to *Bullenger* thus---"I wiſh that he *(Hooper)* would not contend ſo much *de pileo & veſte linea*. This advice I gave him myſelf not long ago.

As to *gowns* and *collegiate habits*, *Calvin* was ſo ſtrict, that he would have expelled ſome ſtudents, if they had not complied with his rules; and he once maintained a good *ſcolding-match* with a zealous female-ſaint concerning his own long garment; but it is ſaid the female had the laſt word of him, and ſtill held to her point, viz. that thoſe long garments were the ſcripture marks of falſe prophets, &c.---

In ſhort, with reſpect to the clerical habits appointed in our Church, they cannot be called a *novel-invention*. For they are of a truly ancient *cut* and *make*; and it is our antagoniſts that have introduced novelties, and changed the *faſhion*; for ſome of them appear with ſhort or *half-gowns*, ſome with *long ones*; ſome of one *cut*, ſome of another; ſome with *Caſſocks*, and ſome without. Nay, I am told that even the *ſquare-cap* now begins to adorn the brow of every Preſbyterian ſtripling of a Preſbyterian college; a piece of intelligence I am no way diſpleaſed to hear, as it is a good omen of our getting over one matter, that once ſo much diſturbed our antagoniſts, and ſeems to have greatly diſturbed our *Centinel* himſelf, even of late.---

(1) *Cap.* 27. (2) *Cap.* 15. (3) *Act* 32. (4) *Act* 32. (5) *Act* 15. (6) *Act* 20. (7) *Cap.* 14.

(8) Inſtit. *lib.* 4, *c.* 10. (9) De Reform. Eccleſ. *c.* 16. (10) Book of Diſcip. *c.* 5. (11) Epiſt. ad Joh. Knox. (12) Scripta Anglicana. (13) Beza cont. Baldwin. (14) Epiſt. to Hallerus; Peter Martyr *alſo defends the wearing of the* ſurplice, *as having a good and uſeful ſignification, in his Epiſt. to* Hooper.

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To Meſſieurs *HALL* and *SELLERS*.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Correſpondent J. R. it may be with a good Diſpoſition, ſeems to be led away by that unhappy Prejudice, which Men of Senſe have acknowledged *unjuſtly* prevails againſt the Profeſſion of the Stage; an Inſtitution moſt excellently adapted to every Purpoſe of Morality, as well as to poliſh and civilize the Manners and Cuſtoms of the World. In what Manner more attractive and intereſting can the Virtues of a ſincere Friend, and the glowing Warmth that fires the Breaſt of the real Patriot, be diſplayed, and recommended to the Practice of Mankind? Or how can the baſe Deſigns of the Wicked and Malicious be more effectually expoſed? The leſſer Vices too, and trifling Follies, which draw off the Attention of a great Part of Mankind from the Duty which they owe to themſelves, and to Society, are here ridiculed to Shame.

I heartily agree with your Correſpondent in condemning the Conduct of his Friends, who, in Purſuit of this, or any other Amuſement, could neglect the more ſerious and important Concern of Religion, and the Method taken to determine their Choice, was a Levity not to be excuſed; but he muſt give me Leave to tell him, that it is diſingenuous and unjuſt, for the ill Judgment of a few, to call thoſe Things the Tricks of a Buffoon, which the Labours of the greateſt Geniuſſes of the preſent and former Ages have produced, and the wiſeſt Men have ever encouraged, as beneficial to Society.

I am perſuaded, that a candid Enquirer will find nothing in theatrical Repreſentations, conducted with Decorum, that borders upon Diſſipation, or is indeed incompatible with the ſtricteſt Principles of Religion; and that a Perſon may ſpend an Hour in the *Play-houſe*, as innocently (at leaſt) as in any other Place. Perhaps, in Compliance with the vitiated Taſte of many, ſome improper Things have crept upon the Stage, but the judicious and attentive Auditor will readily ſeparate the real Metal from the Droſs, and add to his Stock of uſeful Knowledge, as well as improve the Integrity of his Heart; and the Man of Buſineſs will ever meet with a pleaſing Relaxation from the Labours of the Day, which they, whoſe Minds are not wholly abſorbed in the Love of Gain, know to be of uſe. I am,

Gentlemen, your Well-wiſher,
CANDIDUS.

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BENJAMIN DEAN,

ONCE more requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to the late partnerſhip of SMITH and DEAN, to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN DEAN, in whoſe hands the books, bonds and notes are.

N. B. BENJAMIN DEAN takes this method to inform the public, that he continues the buſineſs as uſual, at the ſhop lately occupied by Smith and Dean, in Second-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet, at the ſign of the piece of linen, and red and white furniture check, where he has for ſale, a large and neat aſſortment of dry GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow, which he will ſell, wholeſale or retail, remarkably cheap for caſh.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, living in Birmingham, Cheſter county, the 12th day of December inſt. a dark bay horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. WILLIAM KERLIN. †

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STRAYED or STOLEN from Henry Ewen's plantation, near the Brick Meeting-houſe, in Nottingham, on the 15th inſtant, an iron grey mare, with a grey face, partly white, branded CR on the near buttock, the near ear trimmed, the other hairy, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before, ſuppoſed to be about 5 years old laſt ſpring. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to James Popham's in Newark, or to William Longwell's tavern, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES SPEER, living in Newark.

N. B. All perſons indebted to Charles Speer, are deſired to come and pay off ſpeedily, otherwiſe they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf. Likewiſe his creditors to come againſt the beginning of March next, and be paid off. †

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MADE his eſcape from the conſtable of New London, on the 6th day of December inſt. one Timothy Hughes, a ſly, cunning, artful inſinuating fellow, polite in his planning his ſtratagems, in order to deceive mankind, and artful in carrying them on when planned; it has been his cuſtom for many months paſt to run all he could in debt, by changing his name to Carſon, ſtorekeeper at Chriſtiana Bridge, and others; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a round complexion, with long rediſh hair, wore a light coloured cloak, and a new ſuit of light coloured broadcloth of 22 s. per yard. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Timothy Hughes, in any of his Majeſty's goals in America, or elſewhere, ſo that the artful villain may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, paid by us GEORGE M'CLEAVE, JOHN RANKIN.

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Woodbridge, December 19, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Nathaniel Heard hath taken up a ſtraggling perſon, a man of about 30 or 35 years of age. He would give no ſatisfactory account of himſelf when under examination, and was committed to goal in Perth-Amboy, by order of Stephen Skinner, Eſq; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has dark brown hair, of a ſwarthy complexion, and has a ſtoop in his ſhoulders; he is very ſtill in company, appears to be a ſubtle fellow, writes a good hand, and has one ancle much bigger than the other; his wearing apparel but poor. Now if it appears by this deſcription, that he is any gentleman's ſervant, or that any one hath any demand on him, they are deſired to make it known to the ſubſcriber, or to the Jail-keeper in Perth-Amboy, within 4 or 5 weeks, or he will be ſold to pay coſt. NATHANIEL HEARD. ¶

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[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

*The following paper upon the diſtillation of* PERSIMONS, *was communicated to the* AMERICAN SOCIETY, *held at* Philadelphia, FOR PROMOTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, *by Mr.* ISAAC BARTRAM, *Fellow of ſaid Society, and by them ordered for publication.*

CHARLES THOMSON, )
THOMAS MIFFLIN, ) Secretaries.

THIS Society having propoſed at one of their meetings in November laſt, that a trial ſhould be made for drawing a ſpirit from the fermented juice of the *Perſimon*, I was appointed to make the experiment.

The ſeaſon being then ſo far advanced, I apprehended it was too late; but being ſtill urged by the Society to make the eſſay, I purchaſed about half a buſhel of the *fruit* in the month of December, which was ſo much damaged by the froſt and rain, that I almoſt deſpaired of ſucceſs; the proper time for gathering it being in the month of October.

I however proceeded in the following manner.---

I cauſed the *Perſimons* to be well maſhed, and put them in a five gallon keg, to which I added two gallons of water, and about two penny worth of *yeſt*, in order to promote a fermentation. This being compleated, I committed the whole to the *ſtill*, and drawed therefrom near half a gallon of proof *ſpirit*, of an agreeable flavor.

From the ſucceſs of this experiment, I think it may be concluded, that the *Perſimon* may be rendered very beneficial to thoſe who have many of them growing on their plantations, and that they are worthy of the public attention, as many advantages may be reaped from the cultivation of the trees; ſome of which I ſhall hint at in the courſe of this paper.---

To thoſe who would undertake to collect large quantities of this *fruit* for diſtillation, I would recommend the following proceſs.---

Let a number of empty hogſheads, in proportion to the quantity of fruit, be provided; take out one of the heads of each, and in the other let a hole be bored, at about four inches from the chimb, into which fix a plug, which may be occaſionally taken out from the lower end, when the caſks are fixed upon truſſels, at a ſmall diſtance from the ground. In theſe caſks, over the holes, lay a number of ſmall ſticks, covered with ſtraw, about two or three inches thick, to prevent the pulp from choaking them.---

Your hogſheads being thus prepared, fill one of them half full with *Perſimons*, which have been well maſhed; add water until it ariſe within one third of the top; then cover the caſk with the head that had been taken out, and let it ſtand about nine days; by this time the pulpy or feculent part of the fruit will be ſeparated by the act of fermentation; you are then to draw off the liquor, by the hole in the bottom of the hogſhead, and put it in a tight caſk, cloſely bunged up, to prevent a ſecond fermentation, whereby your liquor would become acid, and be rendered unfit for the *ſtill*.

Having thus extracted the more vinous parts from the firſt hogſhead, let as much water be added as before, which muſt be well ſtirred, and mixed with the pulp, thereby to procure the whole ſtrength of the *fruit*.

A ſecond hogſhead is then to be charged half full of *fruit*, well maſhed as the firſt, and inſtead of pure water, fill it two thirds full with the ſecond extract of the firſt hogſhead, leaving it to ferment, as before directed. This fermentation being perfected, draw off the liquor, and let it be bunged up cloſe. The third hogſhead is to be treated as the ſecond, and in like manner every ſucceeding caſk. After you have in this manner converted all your *fruit* into a fermented liquor, let it be kept at leaſt one month before it is diſtilled, if it can be preſerved without danger of its becoming ſour; for I have obſerved that vinous ſpirits, drawn from new fermented liquors, are not equal in flavor to thoſe which have been meliorated by age.

The *Perſimon Tree* is of a quick growth, and yields great quantities of fruit in a few years after it is planted. The wood is hard, has a fine cloſe grain, and may be applied to many mechanical purpoſes; it burns well, and its aſhes contain a very large proportion of ſalts.

Theſe trees grow ſpontaneouſly near all our tide water rivers, and ſucceed in almoſt any kind of ſoil. They thrive beſt when planted in an open place. I would therefore recommend, that they ſhould be fixed at about ten feet apart, round the fields, by which means they would be no incumbrance, but contribute to the ſupport of the fences, as they would ſerve for live poſts. The leaves ſoon rot, and become good manure, inſomuch that it is remarkable that graſs grows better under theſe trees, than any other.

Every farmer who has *fifty acres* of land, might plant *three hundred* trees round his fields; which being diſpoſed as before directed, would be a great addition to the beauty of his farm.

Let us ſuppoſe each full grown tree will produce *two buſhels* of *fruit* upon an average (ſome I have ſeen bear thrice that quantity.) From a farm then of *fifty acres*, *ſix hundred* buſhels of fruit might be gathered; and as from the foregoing experiment a buſhel is found to yield a gallon of wholeſome and very agreeable ſpirit, every farmer having that number of trees, might make *ſix hundred* gallons of liquor as good as rum.

The expences attending the proceſs, we will ſuppoſe to amount to one half of the value of the liquor when diſtilled, which admitting to be worth but *Two Shillings* per gallon, will leave a profit of *Thirty Pounds* per annum; a ſum equal to the intereſt of a farm that would coſt *Five Hundred Pounds*.

Were we to extend this calculation to what every fifty acres of cultivated land in this province *only* would produce, we ſhould find that we might ſoon become independent of the Weſt-Indies, for the expenſive article of rum, and thereby yearly ſave many Thouſand Pounds to this colony.

A valuable *gum* exudes from this tree; for the collecting of which, the Society eſtabliſhed in London for promoting Arts and Manufactures, offered a premium of *Twenty Pounds Sterling*, for the greateſt quantity, not leſs than *fifty pounds weight*, that ſhould be collected from the *Perſimon Tree*, in any of the Britiſh colonies in America, and imported from thence into the port of London between the firſt of April 1762, and the firſt of April 1763. And for the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than *twenty-five* pounds weight, a premium of *Ten Pounds Sterling*.

I have alſo been informed, that an excellent *beer* is made of *Perſimons* in ſome of the ſouthern provinces.---

Hence it will appear, that the cultivation of the *Perſimon Tree* is an object worthy the attention of our farmers, as it promiſes great profit to themſelves, and a ſtill greater advantage to the community in general.

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*By the* PHOENIX, *Captain* MILLER, *arrived at New-York from Cork, we have the following Advices, viz.*

*PLOCKZO, September* 6.

THE Confederacy of Kauen have had a rencounter with ſome huſſars, ſupported by Colonel Ferrary. In the mean time, the greateſt part of the Diſſidents are fled into the Turkiſh territories. The confederacies formed here, at Dobrzyn, and at Woſſogrod, in Maſovia, are not yet formally declared; but ſome ill-intentioned perſons ceaſe not to ravage the Environs by incurſions on horſeback, and have even had the audaciouſneſs to attack ſome Uhlans in their advanced poſts, oppoſite Warſaw. The Eccleſiaſticks of the Palatinate of Cracow have publiſhed a ſermon at Czerniawa, wherein they exhort the Peaſants to riſe; but the new confederacies in Lithuania remain quiet, their covenants containing a condition not to act but on proper occaſions.

*Frontiers of Poland, Sept.* 8. A new confederacy is juſt formed at Colo, near Kaliſch, in Great Poland; and it is reckoned, that 300 nobles have already joined it, but we are not yet told who is their chief. Several Ruſſian detachments are in march towards theſe parts. In Lithuania the troubles increaſe inſtead of diminiſhing, the Sieur Medeezo being nominated Marſhal of a third confederacy, which is formed at Upita, in the Palatinate of Tocki. In conſequence of this news, General Nummers has recalled in haſte the Ruſſians, who were advancing towards Little Poland. The Confederates of Bar have diſperſed a new manifeſto, filled with invectives.

*Liſbon, Sept.* 6. The King by an edict in 1766 ordained, that the actions of the trading companies in his dominions ſhould be deemed of the firſt claſs, and the reſpective companies fixed the price of them accordingly; nevertheleſs, in proceſs of time, they were ſold under their original value, and the Portugueſe taking advantage of this circumſtance, obliged foreign merchants, who were their creditors, to receive them in payment, on the footing of the price firſt ſet upon them. His Majeſty, in order to prevent this double abuſe, has lately iſſued a decree, which prohibits the ſale of thoſe actions below their original value, and alſo prohibits the obliging foreign merchants to take them in payment againſt their will.

*Warſaw, Sept.* 24. Two new confederacies are formed in Lithuania, which, from the number and quality of the perſons concerned, are extremely alarming. Prince Radzivil has called all his troops together, to prevent their being drawn away by the Confederates, who have not yet undertaken any thing conſiderable.

*Dantzick, Sept.* 26. A troop of about 500 horſe have appeared in this province, unloaded ſeveral corn veſſels on the Viſtula, and required ſeveral villages to furniſh armed men and money.

## LONDON.

*Oct.* 1. A certain great man, we are told, begins to relax in his reſentments againſt the Americans, which change of ſentiment, we hear, is probably owing to the near approach of the meeting of a certain auguſt aſſembly, where it is aſſerted the real friends to Great-Britain and her Colonies, will have a cool, fair, and impartial hearing, which, it is hoped, will be attended with happy conſequences to the whole.

*Oct.* 6. The Britiſh Officers on furlow from the Portugueſe ſervice, have received orders to re-embark for Liſbon, on or before the 1ſt of November next.

*Oct.* 8. Betts of 500 guineas to 100 are depending, that there will be war in Europe, if not a general one on the continent, within ten months from hence.

Letters from Italy ſay, that Paoli, who, in the late engagements with the French, acted like a moſt expert and courageous commander, appearing almoſt every where at once, very narrowly eſcaped being taken; and that even the little progreſs made by the French, would not have been ſo great, but for a miſunderſtanding which unhappily reigns among his chiefs.

By private accounts from France, we are told the French Miniſtry have determined, that thoſe Corſicans who are willing to leave the iſland, ſhall have liberty to tranſport themſelves and effects to the continent or elſewhere, but never to return, unleſs firſt taking the oaths to the French; which, it is thought, many of the brave Corſicans will accept, ſooner than give up their freedom to their new, inſolent and haughty maſters.

Two frigates of war are ordered to be kept in conſtant readineſs, to ſail at a moment's warning, one at Plymouth, and the other at Portſmouth; which occaſions ſome ſpeculation among our politicians, as, from circumſtances, it is thought they are not intended for North-America.

We hear that a packet is making up for his Excellency General Gage, commander in chief of all his Majeſty's forces in North-America, ſaid to contain ſome inſtructions of a very particular nature to the ſeveral Governors and Commanders on that continent.

*Oct.* 10. It is reported that the India Company's forces were upon the march to attack a rich Nabob, which would greatly enrich the officers and the company.

*Oct.* 13. The arrangement of buſineſs for the enſuing ſeaſon is ſaid to be thus. 1ſt, Conteſted elections. 2d, Colony affairs. 3d, The reception or rejection of a certain great patriot. Many wagers are depending that he will be demanded by the houſe, and take his ſeat before the end of January next. Yeſterday diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, from their Excellencies General Gage, Sir Henry Moore, and Francis Bernard, Eſquires, were received by the Halifax Packet Boat from New-York.

We hear one houſe in London, remits half yearly, no leſs than 80,000l. to Holland, for the intereſt of money which that Republic has in our funds.

*Oct.* 14. They write from Conſtantinople, that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, who ſtill continues there, is very aſſiduous in aſſuring the Grand Seignor of the pacifick intentions of his miſtreſs, and endeavouring to penetrate into thoſe of the Porte; but that all the anſwer he can obtain in reſpect of the great levies, and other military preparations now making, is, that they are intended for the frontiers of Poland, in order to protect ſuch as may fly into the Ottoman territories in thoſe parts, from inſult.

By letters from Gibraltar we learn, that the Emperor of Morocco, and the States of Algiers and Tunis, are not a little alarmed at the invaſion of Corſica by the French, from a dread of the increaſing naval power of that nation in the Mediterranean.

Letters from Conſtantinople intimate, that the late grand Vizir was depoſed, becauſe he always gave his opinion in the Divan for the continuation of the peace with all the chriſtian powers, and could not be prevailed on to change his ſentiments.

And other accounts from the ſame quarter aſſert, that from all the preparations going forward in the Turkiſh Empire, there was no doubt of war being ſoon declared. It is certain that the Janiſſaries, and the populace of Conſtantinople, loudly cry out for war, and have already occaſioned ſome tumults in that city, where they have alſo had two fires, which have done conſiderable damage.

*Oct.* 15. Her Majeſty is now in the 8th month of her pregnancy, and in perfect health. The Hon. Mr. Yorke is created an Engliſh Peer, and it is ſaid will ſoon be appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain. Lord Chatham has reſigned the privy ſeal, and it is ſaid intends next week to reſign his penſion. Lord Rochford is talked of to ſucceed Lord Hillſborough as Secretary of State, and Lord Egmont to come in, in the room of Lord Shelburne, alſo that the Duke of Northumberland will be appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and Preſident of the Royal Society; Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Regiſter of Scotland; the Marquis of Lothian, one of the 16 Peers of ditto. The Duke of Gordon to have a green ribbon. The three laſt places being vacant by the death of the Earl of Morton. Other accounts ſay, Lord Charles Cavendiſh will be elected Preſident of the Royal Society.

It is reported his Majeſty (with the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland) will early next ſummer viſit his German dominions, and the court of Denmark. On Thurſday the 13th, his Daniſh Majeſty, having been juſt nine weeks in England, after taking an affectionate leave of all the Royal Family, ſet out for Dover, on his way to France. At Chatham he viewed the dock-yard and ſhipping, and at Dover the caſtle. On Friday the 14th, he embarked on board the Mary Yacht, and landed at Calais the ſame afternoon. His affable and princely behaviour in England, gained him the univerſal eſteem and good will of the people of all ranks. A little before his departure, October the 10th, he gave at the Hay-market, a maſquerade, which, for the number and dignity of the company, the richneſs, variety, and taſte of the dreſſes, the grandeur and beauty of the ſcene, and the elegance and order with which the whole was prepared and conducted, was the moſt ſplendid and magnificent that ever was ſeen in England, or perhaps any where elſe. The number of tickets delivered out was not leſs than 3000, and from 25 to 30 guineas a ticket was offered and refuſed; ſome of the dreſſes coſt 200l. beſides jewels, and the quantity and value of the jewels was incredible. One jeweller lett out for the night to the amount of 200,000l. and it was thought, that there was to the value of two millions ſterling in the company. The quantity of gold and ſilver tiſſue, made into Indian, Perſian, and Chineſe habits, with the quantity of diamonds with which they were decorated, is paſt deſcription, nothing but the actual view could convey an idea of them. As to the ladies, a more beautiful group never appeared: In the choice of their dreſſes, the whole capacity of female taſte and elegance was exerted. At 12 the company unmaſked to go to ſupper; the deſcription of the Mahometan Paradiſe immediately ruſhed upon the memory. The ſight in ſhort was almoſt too dazzling to bear. The ſtage was lined with crimſon velvet, beautifully illuminated round. A profuſion of plate appeared in the ſix rooms ſet apart for ſupper, and the tables were covered with all imaginable elegance; upwards of 400 waiters were employed, and hardly ſufficient. Moſt of the company ſtaid the whole night. No gaming was allowed.

*It is ſaid his Daniſh Majeſty, the day before his departure, converſed ſome time with Mr. Garrick, and gave him a gold box ſtudded with diamonds, deſiring him to receive it as a ſmall mark of the great regard he had for his extraordinary talents. He left* 1000 *guineas to be diſtributed among the Engliſh ſervants at St. James's, appointed to attend him during his ſtay. He made preſents to the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain; and to the Earl Talbot, Lord Steward, of a ring each, of the value of* 1500*l. He alſo laid out large ſums in the purchaſe of goods from different manufactories.*

*A gentleman juſt from Berlin, informs, that it is currently reported there, that his Pruſſian Majeſty had demanded of the King and Republick of Poland, the whole of the territory known by the name of Pruſſia; alledging that though, for the ſake of peace, his Royal predeceſſor, Frederick the Great, accepted of a part, inſtead of the whole of his dominions, yet that he his ſucceſſor was reſolved to aſſert his right to the whole of Pruſſia. The ſame gentleman adds, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has an army of* 30,000 *men on the frontiers of Poland, ready to maintain his pretenſions, if refuſed by the Diet, which he inſiſts on being convoked for determining the merits of his demands.*

*Oct.* 17. Four additional battalions of French Infantry were lately landed in Corſica. On the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of September, ſeveral actions paſſed between the Corſicans and French, all of them to the diſadvantage of the latter, but by the French account all in their favour. A letter from Verſailles ſays, the Corſicans had made ſeveral attacks upon the poſts of the French troops, but were always repulſed with loſs, and in the laſt action had a great number of their men killed: Yet it is certain the French were worſted, nor can they any longer deny it, but affect to make light of it, ſaying, with a ſhrug, it was no more than a *Coup d' Eſſai*, and that they ſhall ſoon revenge the loſs. A letter from Corſica, dated September 25, gives a very modeſt account of the affair, acknowledging that the advantages gained by the Corſicans had been exaggerated. He ſays that on the 11th the Corſicans attacked and took by aſſault Penta (then in the hands of the French) one of the ſtrongeſt places in the iſland, and made priſoners 3 officers, and 80 ſoldiers. The French in thoſe quarters, about 2000 men, retired from poſt to poſt, and in Veſcovato, were ſurpriſed on the night of the 12th by Captain Salacetti, who had taken ſeveral houſes, when a wound from a muſket ball obliged him to retire. The Sieur Clement Paoli alſo the ſame night penetrated into Loretto; but his troops, not liſtening to the capitulation propoſed by the French, were beginning to fire into the houſes, when the inhabitants took the part of the French, and immediately defended them; and Paoli beginning to want ammunition, was obliged to relinquiſh his poſſeſſion. On the 18th, it being reſolved to drive the French from the province of Caſinca, the Corſicans began their march, which the French foreſeeing, abandoned ſeveral places, and retired; but the Sieur Paoli, with 200 men, having ſeized the Bridge del Lago Banedetto, greatly incommoded them in their retreat, and ſome were loſt on each ſide. The French having at laſt paſſed the river, reunited at Borgo, where they left a garriſon of 600 men. The Corſicans did not immediately purſue them, but have ſince blocked them up. It is ſaid the French have propoſed a ſuſpenſion, but have been refuſed. They have poſted corps at St. Marie del Orto, about half way between Biguglia and Furiani, to preſerve thoſe two places. Thus things were ſituate on the ſide of Caſinca. An account of the operations on the ſide of Nebbio, where General Paoli has acted in perſon, is impatiently expected.

*According to letters from Leghorn, Gen. Paoli has deſtroyed ſeveral magazines of the French in Corſica, whereby their army is greatly diſtreſſed for proviſions. Letters from Paris mention, that the court has determined to take ſeveral regiments of Swiſs troops into pay, to ſerve during the war with Corſica.* [Surely the Swiſs will not engage in ſuch an infamous ſervice.]

*A letter from Leghorn, Sept.* 26, *mentions, that the loſs of the French in the late actions, amounts to* 3000 *killed,* 700 *wounded, and* 400 *priſoners; that the French at Oletta had made themſelves maſters of a convent which bears the name of St. Francis, and converted it into a magazine, where they depoſited their baggage, their artillery, all their ammunition, and their military cheſt; and that this convent has ſince been retaken by the Corſicans, with all its contents. The ſame advices add, that the Marquis de Chauvelin's nephew, who was taken priſoner, is dead of his wounds, that Count de Marbeuf is mortally wounded, and that Calvi and San Fiorenzo are blockaded by the Corſicans. General Paoli has ſent a reinforcement of men, and a ſupply of ammunition and proviſions to Capraia; and has diſpoſed his army in ſo advantageous a manner, that it is thought they would be able to reſiſt four times their number.* [Such are our laſt accounts of the illuſtrious Corſicans. Q. D. C.]

*Advice is ſaid to be received, that the Court of Turin has declared war againſt France.*

A French Tartane lately took a Corſican veſſel on the coaſt of Sardinia, within a quarter of a league of Cagliari, which the Court of Turin highly reſented, and had demanded ſatisfaction. Yeſterday a cabinet council was held, on advices from the court of Turin.

They write from Paris, that ſome extraordinary diſpatches from the court of Turin, had occaſioned the holding ſeveral cabinet councils at Verſailles. An agent, from the King of Sardinia, with an important commiſſion to the States General, is arrived at the Hague. Laſt week a nobleman, poſitively ſaid to have come from the court of Sardinia, arrived incog. at St. James's. It is reported, that a certain Admiral [Keppel] lately ſailed for the Mediterranean, to accompany his amiable ſiſter [The ] is charged with an important affair, the particulars of which will ſcarce be known till executed.

It is ſaid the repreſentation of the people of Boſton for a removal of their governor will be acquieſced in, and that a great military officer, remarkable for his firmneſs and intrepidity, will be appointed in his ſtead. A cabinet council was held this morning at the Earl of Hillſborough's office, on the ſubject of ſome very important diſpatches received from America.

*A gentleman well acquainted with North-America, being lately aſked by a man in high ſtation, if he thought* 6 *regiments, and half a dozen men of war, would be ſufficient to quell the Boſtonians, anſwered, two men of war were enough to ſtarve the town* [a great miſtake] *but* 6 *regiments, and* 6 *men of war, would certainly be the making of it, by the money they would ſpend there, which he thought was the only good they would perform when ever they arrived.*

## DUBLIN, October 15.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his travels, dated from Bruges, September* 23.

"I propoſe ſtaying a month or five weeks at Paris, if the French Court does not diſmiſs me ſooner, for every thing here, and indeed all over the continent, ſavours of war, ſo that it may probably be the caſe. A general rupture is as much the expectation here, as with you in Ireland; and the principal powers on this ſide of the water have now as many troops in pay, as they had in the midſt of the laſt war. Prince Charles, Governor of the Auſtrian Netherlands, has lately reviewed the forces, and viſited all the garriſons in the provinces dependent on the Empreſs Queen; which looks like a preparation for ſome expected event, which time only can unfold."

We hear an immediate ſtop will be put to the exportation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland, to any part of the Mediterranean, the Garriſons of Gibraltar and Mahon excepted, which, it is thought, will do more in favour of the brave Corſicans, than ſending a fleet of 20 ſhips of the line; as it is well known that the French cannot victual their navy for more than a month or ſix weeks, without the aſſiſtance of Iriſh proviſions.

BOSTON, December 3.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES.

THE Court of Admiralty for the Trial of the Libels entered againſt John Hancock, Eſq; and others, is further continued:---The moſt exorbitant and unheard of Demand of about £ 50,000 Sterling, to compenſate for a ſmall Cargoe of Wine, would have been ſhocking to Perſons of common Humanity, had the Whole of it been ſmuggled, which the Cuſtom-Houſe Book will evince was not the Caſe; how much is ſuch Grievance heightened by frequent Continuations, whereby the Subject may be kept in Suſpence, contrary to the Principles of Equity, and the Declarations of Magna Charta.---"*A Delay of Juſtice is a Denial of it*"

The Chief Civil Magiſtrate in the Province has, it ſeems, received, if not aſked, the Aid of the Military; for we now behold Centry Boxes fixed at the Gates of the Province Houſe, and Guards placed there for his better Protection.----*A King of England being once aſked by a foreign Prince,* "*Where are your Guards, Sire?*" *immediately replied,* "*The Affections of my People;*"--*A Security, Honour, and Happineſs, which all the Military Force of Great-Britain can never reſtore to our preſent G------r.*

On Tueſday Evening laſt, between 6 and 7 o' Clock, a Houſholder in this Town was met by three Soldiers; who at firſt paſſed by him, the Space of a few Rods, but ſoon returned, damning him, and aſking why he did not anſwer when hailed; immediately upon which, one of them, without any Provocation, gave him a Blow, which was ſeconded by another, whereby he was brought to the Ground; they then ſtamped upon him, uſing Means to prevent his calling out; when they robbed him of all the Money in his Pocket, which happened to be but three Piſtareens.----*Thoſe Soldiers, doubtleſs, expected a much larger Booty: May our great Plunderers experience a like Diſappointment.*

We are aſſured that the Members of his Majeſty's C-----l of this Province, have taken effectual Meaſures to clear their late humble Petition to his Majeſty for the Redreſs of our public Grievances, from the Miſrepreſentations and falſe Gloſſes, which there is too much Reaſon to ſuſpect has been put upon it, by what Lord H--lſ---gh ſtiles the *Reaſonings* of G. B------. It *has been long a Misfortune to this Province, and the Colonies in general, that ſo much Credit has been given by Adminiſtration to the* NARRATIONS, GLOSSES *and* COMMENTS *of their Enemies here, that the ill Effects of them have been often experienced by us, before it was even ſuſpected that ſuch Repreſentations had been made.*

*Dec.* 6. This Day two of the Soldiers concerned in ſtopping an Inhabitant of this Town the other Evening, for refuſing to anſwer when hailed by the Guards, were by Warrant brought before Mr. Juſtice Dana; who conſidering the Nature of the Offence, bound them over to anſwer to the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace for this County, to be held in January next.---*It is our Happineſs and Security, that we have recourſe to the Common Law; and that the Times are not ſo corrupt, but we have Magiſtrates who have Spirit enough to exert themſelves in Support of our common Rights; ſhould the Time ever come when the Law of the Land ſhall be made to yield and truckle to military Power,---what a Scene of Confuſion would then open upon a People ſo jealous of their Liberty?*

*Dec.* 7. A General Council this Day, in the Minutes thereof we ſuppoſe it will be recorded, *James Murray, Eſq; nominated and appointed a Juſtice of the Quorum*; tho' but TWO of the Members, as it is ſaid, *gave their Voice* for the ſame.----While ſuch *wiſe Methods* are purſued for *bracing* up Government, by putting Perſons of *Family* and *Influence* in the Province into the Magiſtracy, our Enemies may flatter themſelves, that they ſhall not for the future hear of any Difficulties thrown in the Way of *Quartering Troops upon us*; or of the Inhabitants *daring* to expreſs *any Sort of Diſlike* at the Behaviour of Men in Power.

The G------r was pleaſed to ſay, that he ſhould not in Time to come nominate any more *honorary Juſtices*, but only ſuch as would engage to be acting Ones in that Office;----whereupon a worthy Gentleman, whoſe Name had been mentioned at the Board, had the Go-By; and Mr. William Coffin, junr. was nominated, and appointed a Juſtice of the Peace for this Town and County, being the *ſecond* made Magiſtrate on the *reforming Plan* propoſed by Lord Hillſborough.----One of the Members of the Council had, at the late Board, made a Repreſentation and Complaint of the great Inſult which had been offered him by the Soldiery, when paſſing over the Neck in his Chariot, but inſtead of its being properly, if at all noticed by the G------r, he was this Day pleaſed to acquaint the Council, that he underſtood from Col. Pomeroy, that there was *a Combination of the Inhabitants of the Town*, not to anſwer to the Challenges of the Guards, which he obſerved was a breaking in upon the *Rules* and *Orders* of the *Military*, might occaſion *Diſturbances*, and be attended with *ill Conſequences*. It is ſaid one of the Members obſerved upon it, that he believed there was a *Combination*, but that it was a Combination of ſome Gentlemen of Influence, deſigned to oppoſe, in the Steps of the Law, and prevent the further Repetition of Violence and Diſorder, which have been too frequently committed ſince the Arrival of the Troops in this Town.

*Dec.* 8. Several Pieces of Intelligence have been cooked up in the Court Gazette, with Deſign to prevent the ſucceſsful Operation of the Patriotic Reſolutions of the Merchants, reſpecting a Non-Importation of Goods. In order to diſabuſe our Brethren in the neighbouring Governments, they are informed the Importation the laſt Summer, and this Fall, has fallen *much ſhort* of former Years, and that ſome Veſſels, whoſe Arrivals are expected before the firſt of January next, when the Agreement of the Merchants takes Place, are ordered to return *only ballaſted* with Hemp and Coal: It may alſo be affirmed with Truth, that the Sale of Goods in the Summer and Fall, has been *much leſs* than in former Seaſons, from whence it may be concluded that the People are grown *much more frugal*: To inſtance only in *Bohea Tea*, ſeveral great Retailers of that Article have declared, that they do not now ſell *one fifth Part* of what they did lately;---People of the beſt Faſhion in Town, have, with one Heart and Mind, and almoſt inſtantaneouſly, baniſhed it their Tables; but a Number of Towns in the Country, to ſtop the Conſumption, have lately ſigned the following Agreement, viz. "Whereas the prodigious Conſumption of foreign Teas uſed amongſt us, is not only very impoveriſhing to our Country, but is alſo prejudicial to the Health of the Inhabitants:

We the Subſcribers, being animated with a Zeal to promote the Good of our Country (in breaking off bad Cuſtoms) declare for ourſelves, reſpectively, that neither we, nor any for or under us, will entertain any Friend or Viſitor whatſoever, with any Tea imported from India or elſewhere, or drink any ourſelves, or ſuffer any to be drank in our Houſes, until the late Revenue Acts for impoſing Taxes on America be repealed."-----Perhaps our Neighbours may ſuſpect that ſuch Agreements have little or no Effect; I will adduce the Town of *Sudbury* as an Inſtance to the contrary, by giving a little Anecdote.---A young Man of that Town, who had lately married, and was removing to a new Settlement, where he had purchaſed a Piece of Land, on which he had expended his All, was recommended to the Pariſh by the Selectmen for a Contribution; the Miniſter had given Notice of the Sabbath on which it was to be made; this deſigned Object of their Charity was pleaſed the Saturday before, to take in a Shop about a Pound of Bohea Tea, promiſing to pay for the ſame out of the Money to be collected the next Day: This ſoon flew through the Town, and was ſo reſented, that great Numbers of the Pariſh applied to the Miniſter the next Morning, for a Reconſideration of their Vote, which was accordingly reconſidered, and the imprudent Man thereby deprived of the Benefit of the intended Contribution.---*If Americans, in general, purſue ſuch Methods as the foregoing for obtaining Relief, and a Redreſs of Grievances, we may laugh at all the Troops ſent among us, or rather at thoſe M------rs, who ſhould have procured an Act of Parliament, depriving Americans of that Underſtanding and good Senſe, with which Nature and Providence has endowed them, before they had attempted, with any Hopes of Succeſs, to dragoon us out of thoſe Rights and Privileges, which the Inhabitants of theſe Colonies inherit, and know they are entitled to, as Men, and as Subjects.*

*Dec.* 9. Orders have been received from Georgia, and another Province, for ſome articles of American Manufactures, which could not be procured in this Place.----From hence it may be concluded by ſome, that New-England Manufactures exiſt only in our News Papers; but ſuch a Concluſion would be *very erroneous*: We have not, it is true, any Quantities of home made Cotton, Linen, and Woollen Goods, which can yet be ſpared for *Exports*, but it may be depended upon that thoſe Manufactures have *greatly encreaſed* ſince the Stamp-Act: Almoſt every Houſe in the Country is now a Manufactory; ſome Towns have more *Looms* therein than *Houſes*: The Encouragement and Countenance given by the *Clergy*, our *Patriots*, and the *College*, by appearing clothed in our own Woollens, &c. has raiſed a Spirit in the Country, that can hardly be abated; our Farmers now look upon it as a *Diſgrace*, if they and their Family are not clad with the Fleece of their Flock, and by their own Induſtry: Companies are forming in ſeveral Parts of the Country, for the Carrying on ſeveral Branches of Buſineſs, with the Help of our *new imported Artizans*, which muſt ſo increaſe and *improve* New-England Manufactures, that if the preſent Reſtrictions on foreign Trade are continued, and the Revenue Drain for our Caſh is kept open, we may ſoon have an *Overplus* to ſpare to thoſe of our Southern Brethren, who are diſpoſed to favour us with their Cuſtom. It is Fact, that our Country People are already able to furniſh themſelves with by far the greateſt Part of their neceſſary Cloathing; the *Reſentment* of Americans may ſoon be *ſtrong enough* to baniſh every *foreign* Superfluity; then Britons will be convinced by ſad Experience of the Truth of an old Engliſh Proverb, viz. *Honeſty is the beſt Policy.*

*Dec.* 10. While the Friends of their Country are recommending and countenancing, by their Example, the ſtricteſt OEconomy, C---m---r P---x---n and Company, are endeavouring to eſtabliſh a weekly and brilliant Aſſembly at Concert Hall; where their Board is again held in the Day Time, and a Centinel placed for their Guard: One of their Livery Boatmen has waited upon the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Town, with the Propoſals, and a Subſcription Paper; which, to uſe a *courtly Phraſe*, has been almoſt univerſally treated *with the Contempt it deſerves.*---C---m---r R------n, in order to throw a Splendor upon Office, and ſo to *dazzle* with its Brightneſs, *the Eyes of Americans*, that they might not perceive the *incomparable Inſignificancy* of his Perſon, nor how ridiculouſly the Fruits of their Induſtry are beſtowed; intends ſoon to make his Appearance in a Suit of Crimſon Velvet, which will coſt him *a Sum* that would have been a *full Support* to ſome one of the Families, that are almoſt reduced to Poverty themſelves; who are yet obliged, not indeed by the Laws of Chriſtianity, but by the Revenue Act, to feed the Hungry, and cloath the naked C---m---rs, not barely with what is *convenient* and *neceſſary*, but with all the *Luxury* and *Extravagance* of *high Life.*

*Dec.* 11. We have the melancholy Account that a Schooner, coming from St. John's in Nova-Scotia, with a conſiderable Number of Paſſengers, being ſuch as had left their Settlements in that Colony, in order to reſide in this Province, has been lately caſt away on the Salvages, near Cape Ann, and not one of the People ſaved.---*It is to be feared we may hear of more Loſſes of this Kind, as Neceſſity has put Numbers upon launching from that Country, in the moſt dangerous and perilous Seaſon of the Year. We wiſh we may not alſo before long receive ſome diſagreeable Tidings from the two Floridas, and other of our new Settlements, from whence the Troops have been withdrawn, for the Boſton Expedition.*

BOSTON, *December* 15.

The Hon. the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms have appointed Mr. ----- Dere, Land Surveyor, and King's Gauger and Weigher for the Port of New-London, in Connecticut

Connecticut River was ſo froze on the 4th Inſtant, that ſeveral Perſons croſſed at Hartford on the Ice: Several Veſſels, outward bound, were prevented from ſailing: The next Day a S. E. Storm came up, which cleared the River of Ice, drove ſeveral Veſſels aſhore at Rockey-Hill, and did conſiderable Damage.

NEW-YORK, December 22.

On Monday laſt arrived the Brig Conway, Captain Keith, from Liſbon, which he left the 29th of October, and after delivering his Clearance at Belem Caſtle, as he paſſed St. Julian's Caſtle, he had ſix Shot fired almoſt on board of him, the Reaſon of which the Pilot could not inform him.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.

*Tho' the following piece has been already publiſhed in ſeveral Newspapers on the Continent, yet, as it has not hitherto appeared in ours, we flatter ourſelves it will now be agreeable to our Readers.*

From the BRITISH CHRONICLE, June 20.

POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

*Audi alteram partem.*

I AM humbly of opinion, that were we not a people ſtupified by luxury and the opium *vice*, we ſhould better underſtand our own national complexion, and be alarmed at that precipice on which Britannia has ſet her unguarded feet. But the Pennſylvanian Farmer has well obſerved, "Some ſtates have loſt their liberty by *particular accidents*: But this calamity is generally owing to the *decay of virtue*. A people is travelling faſt to deſtruction, when individuals conſider their intereſts as *diſtinct* from thoſe of the public. Such notions are fatal to their country, and to themſelves."*---Will not this give the moſt exact deſcription of our preſent national character and condition? A ſtronger likeneſs could not be taken, by the moſt maſterly pencil in Britain. Nevertheleſs, there is little proſpect of any impreſſion being made thereby on the inſtruments of perdition. For as Monteſquieu has remarked in his Spirit of Laws, *ſlavery is ever preceded by ſleep.* It reſembles a mortification in the human body, which produces a lethargy.

And it is a moſt certain truth, "that Liberty is never ſo much in danger, as when the people believe there is the leaſt." The ſubtle advocates of enſlaving power, have accordingly uſed every artful method to cover and conceal the pernicious deſign of their plan; all flattering and deluſive appearances have been put on, and the eye diverted from any attention to the deſtructive tendencies. Advantages are ever taken of the frailties and follies of mankind: "For nations in general are more apt to *feel* than to *think*." This gives the enemy of the public all his opportunity, and at this door of incogitancy, and a general diſſipation, tyranny has ſtolen in upon nations. That is a fine paſſage of Cicero's cited by our Pennſylvanian; "The Republic is always attacked with greater vigor than it is defended; for the audacious and profligate, prompted by their natural enmity to it, are eaſily impelled to act upon the leaſt nod of their leaders; whereas the honeſt, I know not why, are generally ſlow, and unwilling to ſtir; and neglecting always the beginning of things, are never rouſed to exert themſelves but by the laſt neceſſity: So that through *irreſolution* and *delay*, when they would be glad to compound at laſt for their quiet, at the expence even of their honor, they conſequeatly loſe them both."

This Farmer breathes the true ſpirit of a man, and a loyal ſubject of the Britiſh government, when he ſays; "For my part, I regard Great-Britain as a bulwark, happily fixed between theſe colonies and the powerful nations of Europe. That kingdom is our advanced poſt or fortification, which remaining ſafe, we, under its protection, enjoying peace, may diffuſe the bleſſings of religion, ſcience, and liberty, through remote wilderneſſes. It is therefore inconteſtibly our duty, and our intereſt, to ſupport the ſtrength of Great-Britain. When, confiding in that ſtrength, ſhe begins to forget from whence it aroſe, it will be an eaſy thing to ſhew the ſource, &c. &c.

*Let North-Americans teach us to think and reaſon.*

* *Letters from a Farmer in Pennſylvania to the inhabitants of the Britiſh colonies.*

*The Navigation has been ſtopt for ſome Days, our River being full of Ice.*

*Monday next the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of this Province meets here.*

*On Sunday next Charity Sermons are to be preached at Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, Forenoon and Afternoon, for the Benefit of the Poor of thoſe Congregations.*

On Monday laſt Colonel MORRIS, and his Lady, her Grace the Dutcheſs of GORDON, left this City, on their Way to New-York.

The following is a particular Deſcription of THOMAS WILSON, who is ſuppoſed to have murdered WILLIAM HUETT, in Northampton County, as mentioned in No. 2084 of this Paper. He is of middle Stature, between 25 and 30 Years of Age, well ſet, his Hair black, but has with him a yelloviſh Wig: He had on, and took with him, a black Cloth Jacket, one of ſpotted Swanſkin, and another of brown Linſey, with white ſtriped Pieces under both Arms; a new Caſtor Hat, the String whereof was faſtened down in three Places with yellow Silk; a new Pair of Leather Breeches, of a ſmoaky Colour; two Pair of blue ribbed Stockings; a Pair of blue ribbed Spatterdaſhes; a new Pair of Shoes, with ſteel Buckles, and a Piece of new blue Cloth, being a Pattern for a Jacket. He calls himſelf an Engliſhman, and is well known in Æſopus, and the Miniſinks.

*Friday laſt Captain Graham arrived at Reedy-Iſland, in 28 Days from Surrinam; and on Monday he came up to Town by Land; by him we learn that a Sloop, Captain Kent, is arrived at Surrinam from Boſton; and that a Brig was in the Offing, ſuppoſed to be Captain England, alſo from Boſton for that Place; he further informs, that the Sloop Two Brothers, Captain Algier, ſailed in Company with him; and that Captain Voſe, in a Brig, was to ſail the next Day, both bound to Rhode-Iſland.*

The Snow Stirling, Captain Nelſon, is arrived at Reedy-Iſland; and the Sloop Diana, Captain M'Cormick, at New-Caſtle, both from the Bay of Honduras.

*On Friday laſt arrived here a Detachment of the 34th Regiment, from the Illinois.-----About Half a Mile from Fort Chartres, on the Miſſiſippi, one of their Boats run a-croſs a Log, and overſet, by which four Men, one Woman, a Child, and a Negroe, were unfortunately drowned. And in croſſing Saſquehanna, at Harris's Ferry, the Ice gave Way, when a Waggon and four Horſes fell in, but were with much Difficulty ſaved. This Detachment was commanded by Captain Forbes, and relieved by three Companies of the Royal Iriſh, commanded by Colonel Wilkins; who arrived at the Fort the 4th of September, in very good Health.*

☞ WHEREAS the Two Societies that formerly ſubſiſted in this City, have united, under the Name of *The American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful Knowledge*; and have appointed the firſt Meeting to be held at the College on Monday, the 2d of January next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening; the Members of the United Society are therefore deſired to attend accordingly, in order to chuſe Officers for the enſuing Year.

*** We received *Tom Tell Truth's* Anecdote, relating to *J. R's* Piece, inſerted in our laſt; but as there is an Anſwer to it already in this Paper, we hope to be excuſed for not publiſhing it.

*** *The* CONTRIBUTORS *to the Sea Captains Club, are deſired to attend their Annual Meeting on Monday, the Second of January, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at Five o' Clock in the Evening.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Philadelphia, D. M'Catchon, from Cork; and Sloop Hunter, W. Cannon, from Grenades.

OUTWARDS NONE.

CLEARED. Ship Ann & Dorothy, W. Greenway, Barbados.

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For BELFAST,

The SHIP

*PHILADELPHIA*,

DAVID M'CUTCHON,

Maſter;

Will ſail with all poſſible Expedition. For Freight, or Paſſage, apply to ORR, DUNLOPE and GLENHOLME, M'NEILE and TOLBERT, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Mr. Bickley's Wharff, the North Side of Market-ſtreet.

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STRAYED away, on the third of the week, at night, a blackiſh coloured HORSE COLT, about 6 months old, a ſcar on the inſide of one of his fore legs, neither brand nor ear-mark, a few white hairs in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

Germantown, Dec. 20, 1768. WILLIAM COWPER. ¶

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THE Directors of the Aſſociation Library Company, apprehending an Union between them and the Union Library Company, may be of public Utility, requeſt the Attendance of all their Members, at their Library Room, on Friday, the 6th of January next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to take the ſame into Conſideration, and determine thereon.

By Order of the Directors,

‡ JOHN DE MAUREGNAULT, Clerk.

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Poſitively the LAST PLAY,

NEVER ACTED IN AMERICA,

By AUTHORITY,

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, To-morrow, being Friday, the 30th of December, will be preſented, a Tragedy, called

ALEXANDER the GREAT,

*Or, The*

RIVAL QUEENS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexander, by Mr. HALLAM. | Clytus, by Mr. DOUGLASS. |
| Lyſimachus, by Mr. HENRY. | Hepheſtion, by Mr. WALL. |
| Caſſander, by Mr. MORRIS. | Polyperchon, by Mr. PARKER. |
| Philip, by Mr. TOMLINSON. | Theſſalus, by Mr. WOOLLS. |
| Perdiccas, by Mr. BYERLEY. | Eumenes, by Mr. ROBERTS. |
| Meleager, by Mr. RAWORTH. | Ariſtander, by Mr. DARBY. |
| Statira, by Miſs HALLAM. | Syſigambis, by Mrs. DOUGLASS. |
| Pariſatis, by Miſs STORER. | Roxana, by Miſs CHEER. |

With ENTERTAINMENTS, viz.

SINGING, by Mr. WOOLLS, and Miſs M. STORER.

After the Play, Mr. WALL will deliver

A CRITICAL DISSERTATION UPON NOSES,

In which will be exhibited,

A Turn-up Noſe; a Ruby Noſe; a Roman Noſe; a Blunt Noſe; and a Hooked, or Parrot's Beak Noſe.

To which will be added, not acted this SEASON,

NECK or NOTHING.

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Bucks County, December 12, 1768.

To the PUBLIC.

WILLIAM DENORMANDIE having aſſigned (in Truſt) to us the Subſcribers, all his whole Eſtate, both real and perſonal, all Perſons are hereby made acquainted therewith; and that no Contracts or Bargains made with him will be complied with. And as ſome wicked and deſigning Perſons have taken Advantage of his Inability in tranſacting Buſineſs, and for trifling Sums of Money have exchanged Clothes with him; this is further to acquaint all ſuch Perſons, that upon their being detected in any ſuch infamous Traffick, they will be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law. JOHN DE NORMANDIE, and GILBERT HICKS, Truſtees. 6 W.

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ON the 28th of November laſt was left in the Stable Yard of the Subſcriber, in Strawberry-alley, by a Perſon unknown, a BROWN HORSE, with a Piece of a Halter on his Neck. The Owner is deſired to apply ſoon, pay Charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for the ſame, by

JACOB FRITZ.

¶

MRS. BONTAMPS, French MILLENER, acquaints her Employers, that she is removed from Spruce-street, into Second-street, to the House where Mr. Tioli keeps his Dancing School (next Door to John Dickinson, Esq;) She undertakes to do all Kinds of Millenary Work, after the newest Fashion, and mends Gentlemen and Ladies Lace Ruffles, &c. She also embroiders in Gold, Silver, Silk and Thread, upon the late invented Tambour.------MICHAEL BONTAMPS, FENCING MASTER, takes the Opportunity to inform the Public, that he has opened a SCHOOL at the above Place, where Gentlemen will be taught the Use of the small Sword with Expedition, and after the most easy and approved Method. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Attendance will be given at the School, from Nine o' Clock in the Morning to Eight in the Evening, and the Three other Days shall be reserved for private Scholars. 4 W. ¶

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WAS stolen from Mr. Tue's wharff, on the 14th of December inst. a Moses built boat, had a peas porridge bottom, the two middle benches loose, her stem even with her upper works, with an iron lapped over it. Whoever takes up said boat, and sends word to the owner, living in Newport, or to Thomas Pryor, in Philadelphia, so that he may have her again, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward, paid by

¶ ELIAS BOYS.

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*FOUR DOLLARS Reward.*

ON the 21st inst. at night, a certain William Reed came to my house, in my absence, enquired if a coat he bespoke was done? and was told it was not quite finished; he then desired to see it, and try it on; and when my servant handed him the coat, he immediately run off with it, and has not since been heard of. The coat is a brown bearskin, bound all round, had a little cape, round cuffs, with white metal buttons, the back and sleeves lined with ozenbrigs, the fore parts and hind skirts lined with shaloon. Said Reed is a weaver by trade, and worked at the factory on the Bird-in-Hand wharff; after that at Abington, and other Places; he is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well set, brownish complexion, smooth faced, blind of his left eye, although he keeps it open, and dark coloured hair; had on, a new felt hat, old blue great coat, with a hole under the right arm, old brown broadcloth jacket, and a linsey jacket, with the stripes a-cross, and white metal buttons, a red under jacket, new buckskin breeches, with a fall, light blue Germantown stockings, new shoes, with brass buckles, and generally carries a leather apron; said Reed had lodged in my house about two weeks before the above mentioned coat was bespoke. Whoever takes up said Reed, and secures him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JACOB KAISER, living in Water-street, between Market and Arch-street. ‡

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On Wednesday, the 18th of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will certainly be sold by public vendue, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, situate in the Great Valley, Chester county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, 18 from Chester, and one mile from the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, containing 131 acres of good limestone land, one half thereof cleared, and the other well timbered; has a sufficient quantity of good watered meadow, orchard, garden, &c. There is on the premises a good merchant and grist-mill, with two pair of stones, 3 boulting mills, hoisting gears, &c. all going by water, and in good Repair. Also a good new frame saw-mill, well covered, but the running gears out of repair. Said mills are turned by a constant and plentiful stream, known by the name of the Valley Creek, and are extraordinary well situated for getting wheat for merchant or country work; there is also a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, a new convenient barn, and out-houses; the whole is now rented for 75 l. per annum, and may be entered on the beginning of May next. The purchaser paying about 400 l. down, may have time to pay the remainder. The title indisputable. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, at the sign of Admiral Warren aforesaid, or to Michael Wayne, on the premises.

¶ CALEB PARRY,

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November 14, 1768.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was stolen from the subscriber, living in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, a large dark brown HORSE, 4 years old, with a round star in his forehead, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a bob tail, newly trimmed, shod all round, a natural pacer, but trots some. Whoever takes up the thief, and horse, and secures them, shall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL WILSON.

N. B. The thief took with him out of the stable a leather halter. ¶

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THOMAS HALE, Carpenter, from LONDON,

UNDERTAKES the Business of hanging of BELLS (through all the Apartments of Houses, Ships, Stores, &c.) in the most neat and lasting Manner; any Person who inclines to employ him, will be readily waited on, by applying to him, at his House, on the South Side of Walnut-Street, the second Door above Fifth-Street T. b. e. t. f.

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*JOSEPH BURWELL*, Messenger,

TAKES this method to inform the PUBLIC, that he has engaged to ride from the Union Iron-works, in New-Jersey to Philadelphia, for one year, commencing the first day of December, 1768; that during the three Winter months, viz. December, January and February, he performs the said stage once in two weeks, and the other nine months, he purposes to ride weekly. He sets out from his house, in Quaker Town, on Wednesday, arrives at the Indian King, in Market-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, and sets out again in the afternoon, on his return back. Such Persons that have any Business to transact, that he can serve them in, are desired to be ready at the times appointed, when he will receive their commands, and execute the same, with the greatest Care and Fidelity, with grateful Acknowledgments to those, who are pleased to employ him.

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New-Castle County, October 29, 1768.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of a yard at Noxonton, on Saturday last, during the time of the fair, a Horse, Bridle and Saddle; the horse is a strawberry roan, abour 14 hands high, has a blaze down his face, a white snip on his nose, and under lip, with 3 white feet, has been lately shod before, is lame in the off shoulder, trots and paces very light, and with a bold carriage, is vicious out of hand, and very hard to catch: Had on, when stolen, a snaffle bridle, and hunting saddle, almost new, with a saddle cloth, striped with small cross bars, and bound with red. Whoever secures the said horse, so that the subscriber, living at Mr. Williams's saw-mill, in Apoquiniminck Hundred, near Noxonton aforesaid, may have him again, shall receive a reward of Thirty Shillings, together with Ten Shillings for the bridle and saddle; as also Three Pounds for the thief, upon conviction; or Five Pounds for the whole, to be paid by JOHN KING.

---

STEPHEN CARMICK,

*Has just imported for SALE, at his store in Water-street, the third door above Market-street, viz.*

VERY best upperband ticklenburgs, hempen, and the very best hempen sprig linen, brown roles, brown hessens, 9-8ths broad fold fine brown and white Russia sheeting, Russia drabs, fine and coarse 3-qrs. Russia linen, 9-8ths white and brown Irish sheeting, 7-8ths British linens, low priced 7-8ths, and fine 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens, blue and white Scotch handkerchiefs, red spotted ditto, spotted bandanoes, lungees, Persian taffeties, cotton and linen checks, printed cottons, single purple, two purple, purple ground ditto, fine dark cotton chintz, fine cotton holland, damascus for jackets, English ticken, and bed bunts, fine and coarse cambricks, muslins, mens and womens thread and worsted stockings, fine, super, and superfine broadcloths, drabs, plains, red and blue duffils, Indian blankets, 8-qrs. beaver coatings, fine kersey wove ditto, blue ditto, spotted and white swanskins, cloth coloured naps, red and white flannels, poplins, dorseteens, shaloons, camblets, Scotch stitching and coloured threads, small, midling, and large pins, table-cloths, sewing silks, buttons and mohair, silk and cotton laces, black and blue cotton velvets, pillow fustian, lettered and scarlet gartering, shirt buttons, writing paper, horse whips, hand saws, augers, files, taylors shears, sham and real buck and ivory handled knives and forks, ditto in cases, mill-saws, powder and shot, bar lead, iron wire, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9 best Bristol crown window glass, bridles, teakettles, best 4 thread black and cloth coloured knit breeches, crapes, hair shags, silverets, messinets, tapes, nutmegs, 3, 10, 12 and 20d nails, small trace chains, tin in boxes: Also Turlington's balsam, Scotch pills, Bateman's drops, Stoughton's bitters, put up in small boxes, and will be sold very cheap. 6W.

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Just arrived from BRISTOL, in the Brigantine CONCORD,

JOSEPH VOLANS, Master,

A Number of healthy, likely English and Welch indented SERVANTS; consisting of Boys and Men, from 14 to 25 Years of Age, and Women from 18 to 25 Years old: Among the Men, are the following Tradesmen, Perukemakers, Potters, Brass-founders, Whitesmith, Blacksmith, Locksmith, Cutler, Weaver, Bricklayer, Stone-cutter, Masons, Taylor, Watch-maker, and a Number of Husbandmen,---whose Times, agreeable to Indenture, are to be disposed of, by JAMES and DRINKER, at their Store in Water-street, above Arch-street, or by the Captain on board said Brig, at their Wharff.

N. B. Said JAMES and DRINKER have imported in the Concord, and other Vessels lately from Bristol, London, and Liverpool, a large Assortment of European GOODS, which they will sell on very low Terms for Cash, or short Credit.

In this Brig are imported a few best Smiths Coal, small Bristol Grindstones, full Quart, two Quart, and Gallon Glass Bottles, and a Quantity of enamelled Stone, white Stone, Cream coloured, and Glass Ware, to be sold by said JAMES and DRINKER.

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IMPORTED in the Nancy Captain LEECH, from LONDON, and to be sold, on the most reasonable terms, by

GIBSON and ASHETON,

At their STORE in Market-street, near the corner of Fourth-street,

A large ASSORTMENT of GOODS. tf.

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CAME to this country, about three or four years ago, by the best account, one WILLIAM FLOYD, of Birmingham, a mason by trade, son of John Floyd, late of Staffordshire, in England; these are to inform said William, that he has a sister living at Mr. Almoney's, in Gunpowder Barrens, who was married to William Billings, of Open Park, in England. If the said William Floyd will apply to Mr. Slade, tavern-keeper, in My-Lady's Manor, in Baltimore county, he will direct him where she lives. † 6 W.

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The SUBSCRIBERS, assignees of the estate of William Brown, late of Woolwich, in the county of Gloucester, in New-Jersey (for the use of his creditors) give this public notice, that, in order to compleat a settlement of his affairs, they will expose to sale by public vendue, on the 2d day of January next, at the house of William Cooper, at the Ferry, opposite Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND and SWAMP, containing 1000 acres, or thereabouts, situate in Broadkill Hundred, in the county of Sussex, on Delaware, adjoining the land of Benjamin Mifflin, where he now lives, and within four miles of a good landing on Broadkill river, which empties into Delaware-Bay. The upland is esteemed good strong land; near one half of the tract is swamp, on which is a great quantity of timber, and may be easily drained, so as to make excellent meadow or hemp-ground, and so divided with the upland as to be capable of making four plantations, of equal value. The whole will be sold together, or in lots of 250 acres each, as may best suit the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, by applying to said Benjamin Mifflin. The conditions of sale will be made known at the place aforesaid, by SAMUEL BILES, JOHN HINCHMAN, and SAMUEL BLACKWOOD.

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For ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS *CURRENCY* each,

May be purchased, and entered at a quarter's warning,

TWO houses, situate in German-street, between Front and Second-streets, on Society hill. They are two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with good garrets, kitchens in the cellars, and have been built about 7 or 8 years. The lots are 15 feet front each, including an alley between the houses, and about 50 feet deep; they rent for *Fourteen Pounds* per annum each, and are subject to a groundrent of *Thirty Shillings* currency, each lot; the title is indisputable, and the purchasers may have three or four years to pay the money, giving security, and paying interest. The owner's living in the country, and finding it very inconvenient to collect the rent, is the reason of their being offered so extremely cheap; no application need be made about a lower price; WILLIAM ROBINSON, Cabinet-maker, at the corner of German and Front-streets, will shew the houses, and direct where further enquiry may be made. Tbctf

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To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with a wharff and range of very good stores, near Tun-Alley, betwixt Chestnut and Walnut-streets. As the house does not recommend itself from the outside, those who may be strangers to and want it, are requested to inspect it further before they draw a conclusion; when it is not doubted, but they will find this observation necessary, and that it surpasses any ideas they could form from so superficial a view. The wharff store is now occupied as a tallow chandlery by Messieurs Badge and Granger, and may be continued or not at the pleasure of the principal tenant. The premises were last in tenure of Captain Telamon Phœnix, late deceased. A convenient and dry cellar under the Union Library, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street; dimensions 18 feet by 30 feet, has been in constant use for a wine cellar.

To be SOLD, a likely and well grown country bred Negroe Lad, about 20 years of age, stout and healthy, fit for town or country business, has had the small-pox and measles; understands driving any kind of carriage well, and would suit a gentleman either as a coachman, footman, to wait on table, or in any other capacity as a servant. The articles may be viewed on an application to the subscriber, of whom the terms may be known. JOHN MURGATROYD.

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DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, WILLS, and all other Kinds of Conveyances, are carefully drawn by ROBERT LEVERS, at the Corner of Smith's Alley, opposite the Three Tun Tavern, in Chestnut-street. Whoever shall be pleased to favour him with their Business, may depend on his observing therein the utmost Accuracy, Secrecy, and Dispatch. ¶

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Just imported from London, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At the Golden Mortar, opposite Black-Horse Alley, in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines; among which are the following,

ANTIMONY, allom, salt petre, glauber and Epsom salts, sago, salop, senna, saffron, and spices of all sorts, pearl barley, sulphur in flour and rolls, cream of tartar, fresh camomile flowers and juniper berries, camphire, cochineal, gentian, Jesuits bark, hartshorn shavings, white wax, rhubarb, isinglass, liquorice, spirits of salvolatile and of lavender compound, quicksilver, and all kinds of mercurial and antimonial preparations, chemical oils, balsams, pills, ointments and plaisters.

Oil of turpentine, olive oil, and fine flavoured wine bitters, by the gallon or smaller quantity.

Phial corks, pill boxes, small ivory and pewter pint syringes, ivory pipes, tooth brushes, lancets, and shop furniture.

Common phials and flint stopper ditto in sorts, retorts, receivers, bolt heads, nipple shell glasses, and ditto with pipes.

All the most useful kinds of patent medicines, as Anderson's, Hooper's and Lockyer's pills, Bateman's drops, British oil, Bostock's, Squire's and Daffey's elixirs, Stoughton's bitters, Turlington's balsam of life, Dr. James's fever powders, Godfrey's cordial. Also Court plaister, oilcloth, teeth powder, lip salve, &c.

The Importer begs leave to inform the public, that as all his stock is purchased on the best terms, at cash price, he is determined to sell upon honour, and without reserve, wholesale and retail, at a very low advance, for CASH.

Country practitioners and private families, by sending their orders and receipts, may depend upon having them as faithfully and as reasonably executed, as if they themselves were present.

N. B. The safest and most effectual medicines properly adapted to the cure of any disease or disorder whatever, are carefully prepared, and properly dispensed, on very reasonable terms. ¶

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RUN away, the 8th of last September, from the subscriber, in London Britain township, Chester county, an English servant man, named WILLIAM READ, but calls himself THOMSON; he is about 25 years old, and is 5 feet high, wears his own black hair, and has a great stoppage in his speech; he wore a light coloured fly coat, lined with lincey, and no jacket under it, a pair of striped ticken trowsers, an old raccoon hat, a tanned sheepskin apron, a pair of old shoes, and 3 or 4 indifferent shirts. He went off with my Negroe, who is now taken up; and who tells me that the above servant, though he is a good waggon-maker, pretends to be a shoe-maker. The Negroe parted from him at the sign of the Bull in Chester county. Whoever secures said servant properly, shall have the reward of Three Pounds, paid by JOSHUA M'DOWELL.

Likewise run off from me, last July, BETTY DAWSON, of a tawny complexion, was bought out of Philadelphia goal, is very fat, wears long fair hair, and was seen on Society-Hill; whoever secures her for me, shall have Forty Shillings.------ August 1767, JOHN MILLEGAN, but calls himself MONTGOMERY, run off from me; he is a butcher, and wrought at Blackbird, in New-Castle county; whoever secures him, so that I may have him again, shall receive Three Pounds.

7s. 6d. ‡ tf. JOSHUA M'DOWELL.

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Just imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, and other vessels from London, and to be sold wholesale and retail,

By JOHN ELLIOTT,

At his Looking-glass store, the sign of the Bell and Looking-glass, in Walnut-street, near Third-street; also at the Three Brushes, in Second-street, between Market and Arch streets,

AVERY large, neat and genteel assortment of looking-glasses, consisting of common sconces and piers, plain and with gilding, pediment sconces and piers, japanned sconces, gilt and white carved ditto, chimney glasses, dressing ditto, with drawers, swinging ditto, hanging ditto, with and without heads, shaving and pocket ditto, coach and chariot ditto, ditto for bookcase doors, &c. also mahogany and book tea chests, tea and bottle boards, tinfoyle, brass and leather castors, bed ditto, &c.

N. B. Old glasses new quicksilvered, and framed, as usual.

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Somerset County, Maryland, November 7, 1768.

FOUR POUNDS Reward

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, named JOHN SULLIVANE, lately imported from Cork by Mr. Littleton Dennis; the said John Sullivane hath been run away about two weeks; he had on when he absconded, an upper blue jacket, and an under spotted ditto, a check shirt, black plush breeches, shoes and stockings, and a new coarse hat; he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, well built, of a fair complexion, and has straight short white hair: A person answering this description was seen near Duck-creek, under the name of John Neel or Oneel, enquiring for Philadelphia; but as there is a person of the name of Sullivane at the head of Bohemia, to whom I suppose him related, it is not improbable he may have steered that way. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall (if taken in Maryland) receive a reward of Forty Shillings, if in Pennsylvania, the above reward of Four Pounds, paid by

ISAAC HANDY.

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STRAYED from JAMES BLACK, living in Kent county, Maryland, a brown HORSE, a natural pacer, with a star in his forehead, his mane hangs down the off side, old shod when he went away, and near 15 hands high. Whoever takes up said HORSE, and either brings him to Mr. William Carson's, at the Harp and Crown, in Philadelphia, or Robert Evans, near the Head of Elk, or to said James Black's house, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by either of the abovenamed persons. †

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*PHILADELPHIA:* Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.